CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WESTEND, SINGER, Special Factor-on- Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WESTEND, SINGER, Special Factor-on- Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 199 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable room open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

Tel. 2710. *Telegraphic*:—"LODGE."

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

For charges.:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	5—0—0
2nd Class	50—70	3—8—0
		3—0—0
		2—8—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th August	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*MOREA NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

X MACEDONIA } Through steamer from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
1st Sept. ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
27th Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
25th Aug. ..	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	
16th ,, ..	SICILIA ..	
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nankin.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
24th August ..	BARPETA ..	Karachi &P. Gulf.
25th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Bushch via Karachi.
28th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
6th Sept.	"KAROA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED,

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1239.

THE

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	30th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
† Yojia Maru ..	K. Ohno	6,735	6 Aug	23 Aug.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada ..	5,846	16 Aug	26 Aug
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata ..	5,191	26 ,,	Sep.
Akita Maruru ..	Y. Kotoni.	5.817	4 Sept	14 Sep
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6.083	11 Sep	20 Sep.
KamakuraMa ..	J. Fujisawa	5.843	27 Sep	

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA, Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4362.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 25,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 13,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshna, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.)
Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay).
Gunajrao R., Nimbalker, Esq., B.A., (Sub-Subha Baroda State).
Rai Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarro Vithaldas Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Bhaskarrao H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Naiba Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Borada State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE. 62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES. Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS. THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON, General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	,,	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	,,	89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO., Actg. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.) (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI, Acting Manager, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISH 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserved Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	,,	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANCO NATIONAL ULTRAMARINO

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc.	48,000,000	$00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc.	24,000,000	$00—£5,328,000
Reserve Fund Esc.	27,200,000	$00—£6,038,400

(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.

STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.

LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.

PARIS: 7, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Boluma (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe). Mossamedes. Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA, Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital	£	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£	999,844
Reserve Fund	£	300,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. -9-0, Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0. Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING, Memonwada Road, P. No. 9. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

BANK BY POST

Rs. 4,647 Will be paid to you at the end of 21 years if you put in Rs. 10 every month regularly for 252 months in our "Prudential" Deposit Account.

Rs. 23,370 BUT IF YOU PAY Rs. 50 A MONTH YOU WILL GET while you will actually pay Rs. 12,600.

These figures are based on Mathematical calculations and not on "Expected Profits" Expectations may or may not be realised.

Ask for "Prudential" Deposit A/c Prospectus.

YOU CAN BANK PERSONALLY OR POST, DISTANCE IS NO HINDRANC

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND

Interest paid monthly at 6%. Full Particulars Free.

Write To-day to—THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA.

Phone: 5205. Post Box 22 (Opp. G. P. O.), BOMBAY.

Branches:—Kapurthala, Karachi, Rawalpindi, and Surat.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Esq.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages. For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

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Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

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This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents, 303, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. D. N. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD

Head Office.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

Total Invested Funds exceed	Rs.	50,00,000
Claims Paid over	Rs.	14,00,000
New Business 1921	Rs.	55,86,588

Lowest Rates of Premiums in India, Liberal Policy Conditions.

For all Forms of Assurance please apply

S. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.

RAE AND CO. Managing Agents.

Or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS. Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I. 303, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.

HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, CALCUTTA.

OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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A R4666

LARGE ENGINEERING FIRM require the services of an experienced Oxy-Acetylene Welding Expert. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 8471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A14095

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An EXPERT CLERK, knowing Customs Accounts and Type Writing. State lowest salary require. Apply to Box No. 8462, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R4645

WANTED.—SELLING AGENTS for a local Woollen Mill. Apply with terms and qualifications to Box No. 8480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C14126

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FITTER for Engine, Boiler, Carding and Spinning machinery, Cotton Mill outside Bombay, on salary or contract basis. Apply stating terms to—Box No. 8472, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R14099

WANTED.—A GOVERNESS or TUTORESS for a girl of 7, she must be of exemplary moral character and competent to teach Nagri and a little English and to look after the girl and remain at the Palace. Pay from Rs. 50 according to qualification. Preference will be given to a high class Hindu widow of middle age. Apply to CHIEF MINISTER, Datia.
A 14111

WANTED.—A LADY DOCTOR for Jaya Arogya Hospital, Gwalior. Pay Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 350 with free moderately furnished quarters. Applications with testimonials and references be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior, C. I.
A 74037

WANTED—STUDENTS to Master Hindi within 3 months by studying "How to Learn Hindi". Highly spoken of by "Hindu," "Bombay Chronicle," Swami Shradhanand, Dr. Subramani Iyer. "It is a book one has been seeking," write many. Price Re. 1 (Postage extra). SHA JAVERCHAND & CO., Swadeshi Khadi Bhandar, Chickpett, Bangalore City.
A R14685

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED EMPLOYMENT.—By a European, strong, well-built, outdoor or indoor work. Can correspond, supervise or do any hard job. Please write to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A MATHEMATICS M.A. with teaching qualifications can spare a few hours daily for tuitions. Apply N. Top Floor, Noorani Buildings, Bombay No. 16.
B R4668

TYPIST—A very fast, accurate and touch-system typist, good handwriting, well up in English, wants EMPLOYMENT in any Commercial, Insurance, Bank or Solicitors' Office. Pay Rs. 80 only. Apply Box No. 8476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4679

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Two separate FLOORS with a good convenience at Rose Cottage Lane, Mazagaon. Apply HAJEE JOOSAB HAJI SHERIF.
C R4670

TO SUB-LET—A large, airy, and commodious FLAT in Raghavji Building, Gwalia Tank Road. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply Box No. 8479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4683

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4653

TO BE LET—In Abba Building situated at Carnac Road and Jambulwadi, Shops, Offices, Godowns and Blocks. Apply to HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid. Telephone No. 2532.
C 4382

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—TWO FLATS, second and third floors in a newly built building at Napean Sea Road, facing the Sea, with Electric Lights Fans, Baths, Servants quarters. Rent Rs. 525 and 550 per month respectively. Apply JEENA & CO., Churchgate Street, Fort.
C R13985

TO BE LET for IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION, upper floor of "Sacklat Villa," at Cleveland Road, Worli, next to the Chapel. Living and dining room combined, 3 Bed Rooms, 2 Baths, Kitchen and store rooms. Rent Rs. 125. Apply SACKLATWALLA BROS., New Queens Road, Chowpatty, Bombay. Telephone No. 790.
C R4540

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9 lbs. nett. for Rs. 5/4 by V. P. parcel post all charges included CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, PANJAB.
GA 13434

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga. 13433

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50. Genuine and healthiest Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 15 per dozen. Pkg. freight extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No 3, Darbhanga.
GA C13993

KULU Apples and Pears from selected English trees, 9 lbs. for Rs. 5, by V. P. P. charges included. Apply T. MACKAY, Duff Dunbar Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.—Tel. Massay, Kulu.
GA R4428

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

WANTED—An OIL MILL (Press or Expeller) new or second-hand, in good working order. Apply Box No. 8481, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4684

HOTELS, ETC.

AMIR ASHRAM, Poona.—Just 5 minutes' walk from the station. The well-known boarding and lodging for high class Hindus only. Opened from 11th August, under experienced Gujarati supervision. Best arrangements. Book your rooms to-day. Apply MANAGER AMIR ASHRAM, No. 6, Toddiwala Road, next to H. H. The Maharajas of Kolhapur's Bungalow, Poona. Telegraphic address "AMIR".

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO. 964, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post Bombay.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots large quantity. Good opportunity to those breaking their houses. Apply Post Bo 3090, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert practical training in Accountancy, Specialised Banking and Senior Commercial Courses with the uniform success of past twenty-one years. Prospectus on application. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4647

JOIN ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE for acquiring sound practical training in Higher Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Banking Auditing, Law, Shorthand, &c. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during last 17 years. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway, Laidlaw.
M 13280

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

LADY in distressed circumstances wishes to dispose of a 14 ct. GOLD WRIST WATCH with luminous hands and figures. Jeweled lever movement. Brand new, never worn, cost Rs. 120. For immediate sale Rs. 50 V.P.P. Reply Box No. 8470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4664

FINANCIAL.

A BOY wants to go to England for Engineering, he requests for scholarship or he wants money on loan from any man. Apply Box No. 8478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4682

WANTED—A respectable gentleman, having faith in the honesty and integrity of purpose, to oblige a high caste, hard-pressed, Hindoo student by granting a LOAN of Rs. 500 without interest for completing his last year's course at the Grant Medical College. Loan will be re-paid by monthly instalments after completion of his studies. Please correspond to Box No. 8468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4660

SPORTS.

DID ANYONE BUT

RACING EXPERT PLACE BRIDGEND, ROSEY TREAD, MISS GOODENOUGH, 1,—2,—3? He also gave his clients:—Verge, Quarryman, Cerago, Whispering, Trostan, Sugar Cane, Cessation, Beadmaker. Terms from Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—We supply coal from Jharia and Raniganga coal field collieries at reasonably cheaper rates. We guarantee regular supplies.—Forward contract made. Have agencies at Aligarh, Rai-Bereilli, Allahabad, Delhi, Mirzapur, Muttra, Bulandshahar, etc., etc. Enquiries solicited from bonafide consumers. A. K. MAITRA AND CO., Post Box 2362, Calcutta. Phone 1045 (Cal.), Telegrams "Mayrun."
T 14038

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING classes open from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Success guaranteed through systematic and individual coaching at very moderate rates. Do investigate. Type copying work of any kind executed neatly, promptly and accurately. Typewriters cleaned, overhauled, repaired. Cheap rebuilt and secondhand Typewriters. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/26, Hornb Road, opposite Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington Portable, New with Case, ...	275
Remington 7, Fine, Rs. 90, Very Bright, ...	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Royal 5, New Metal Cover and Base Board,	125
Oliver 3, Fine Rs. 110, 5, Brief, B.S.	140
Multiplex Hammond, latest, ...	150
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185, ...	200
Mercedes, Visible, 2 Cols., B. S.	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabulators, ...	225
L. C. Smith & Bros. 3, Brief, Silent	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size.	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225, ...	200
Remington 10, Brief, latest, 260, Policy, ...	200
Remington 10, almost new, Bold Types ...	275
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used, ...	200

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Patil Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!—Seven yards superior SWADESHI CLOTH for complete one suit sent FREE on application. For particulars and a full range of samples Apply to:—The NATIONAL STORES, LUDHIANA (Punjab).
T R4631

FOR SALE.—CONDOR ELECTRIC LAMPS (Halfwatt, Carbon, Motorcar, etc.). GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. See immediately RAICHAND DAMJI & Co., 8, Kuvarji Kurpar Building, new Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay.
T R4654

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1922, week-end 1st and 2nd class return tickets will be issued between Bombay and Nasik Road and Deviali at the following reduced fares:—

NASIK ROAD.	DEVLALI.
1st class Rs. 27/8/0.	Rs. 26/9/0
2nd class Rs. 13/11/0	Rs. 13/4/0

These tickets will be available for completion of retkurn journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.

For further particulars see printed notices.

D. S. BURN.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1922.
C14114

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.

Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.

For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED,

NOTICE.

A BRANCH OFFICE of this Bank will be opened at Poona on the 30th day of August, 1922, at 488, Budhwar Peth, Dangre's Building, under the Local Directorship of Rao Bahadur L. J. APTE.

PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 21st August, 1922.
C14097

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1922, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.).

(I) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1922.

(II) To elect two Directors in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., and Mr. Jamnalal Bachhraj who retire by rotation, but are eligible for reelection and offer themselves accordingly.

(III) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

(IV) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th day of August to the 5th day of September, 1922, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
A. A. ENGINEER,
Secretary.
C14115

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that an Agreement has passed between us and Messrs. Mooraj Transport Co., of Talegaon Dabhada on the 28th April, 1922, about the sale to us of their whole motor concern, containing lorries Fiat Nos. 103, 117 and 125, Albion No. 93 and Damler No. 21 with right of licenses, with their whole stock of accessories, spare parts, furniture, etc., according to their account books.

We come to know that Messrs. Mooraj Transport Co., have now taken cars in question to Bombay for sale in contravention to the terms of the agreement.

The public therefore are warned hereby that since we have got claim to these cars, anyone purchasing any of these cars will be liable to the entire responsibility and expenditure incurred.

B. V. JAVERI,
For Dalpatbhai Revchand,
For S. Shantilal and Co.,
Care of Indian Motor Car Service.
Talegaon Dabhada,
Dated 15th August, 1922.
14082

TENDERS.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE.

THE Officer Commanding Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, invites tenders for purchase of the following articles upto 12 noon on Monday the 28th August, 1922.

Coir Fibre.
Iron sulphate
Myrabolams
Nails assorted
Rope Coir
Tacks 1/2"
Tacks 3/4"
Wire sealing
Kegs Mule.

Further particulars and the necessary forms of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

(Sd.) J. RICE, Captain,
for O. C. Dett: "A" Sy: Depot Bombay.
Bombay Castle,
behind Town Hall
Fort, Bombay,
19th August 1922.
TA C14110

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, is prepared to receive tenders for Quarrying and Loading Rubble at Kandivlee Quarry.

Average daily requirements 1,500 tons.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1.

All persons tendering will be required to furnish Rs. 100 as earnest money which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers. Such Earnest Money is to be paid to the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay.

Completed tender forms accompanied by the Audit Officer's receipt for the earnest money must be delivered in the Office of the Chief Engineer before 12 noon on Monday, the 11th September, 1922.

G. M. O'ROURKE,
Ag. Chief Engineer.
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme,
Chief Engineer's Office,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
C14078

NOTIFICATION DATED 12-8-1922.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the office of the Executive Engineer, Dam Construction Division, Krishnarajasagara till the 31st August, 1922, for the supply of stock and other articles required for use in that Division from 1-9-1922 to 31-8-1923. For further particulars see Pages 314-16 of Part VI of "Mysore Gazette," dated 10th August, 1922.

N. SARABHOJA,
Executive Engineer,
Dam Construction Division,
Krishnarajasagara.
C14119

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1913
and
In the mater of the Standard Aluminium Works Limited.

HAJI MAHOMED JAFFER, Miller of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, an Assistant in the Imperial Flour Mills, residing at Two Tanks, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 21st day of August, 1922, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp by the abovenamed Petitioner, who is a shareholder of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, 1922, at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon; And any creditor or contributory of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Bombay, 21st August, 1922.
EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
65, Esplanade Road, Fort.
C14124

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. JOANA ALVARES of Malad, Christian Inhabitant, has contracted to sell, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, to my client Bai RADHABAI, wife of Dwarkanath Narayen Hate of Bombay, all that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 780 sq. yards or thereabouts, situate in the Gawthan (village-site) of the Khoti village of Malad, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, together with the building thereon bearing Malad Notified Area Committee's House Number 23, and all which piece of land is bounded on the North by the Road leading to the Malad Station, on the South by the property of Babul Nilaji, on the East by the property of Alexes Jao Gomes, and on the West by the Bazar Road.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, in, to, upon or in respect of the said piece of land and the building and structure thereon or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Andheri, 19th August, 1922.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
C14123

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from really efficient gentlemen, enthusiastic in research work, for lecturing in the honours schools of English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Physics and Chemistry. Applicants stating full particulars regarding qualifications and minimum salary expected, should correspond with the PRINCIPAL, NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.
C14093

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR RUSTOMJI PATEL and Dr. BURJORJI SORABJI SEROFF, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned plots to our clients subject to the respective subsisting leases hereafter specified. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of foras land (being plot No. 1. on the vendors' estate) situate at Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1030 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other lands of the vendors in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 27, 28, 308, 309, 314, 315, 316, 402, 403 and 404, New No. 13530, Old Survey Nos. 452, 454, 455 and 456 and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/3392 Cadastral Survey No. 366 and bounded on the East by Plot No. 2A (2ndly heretmafter described) on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North by the property of Nagindas Fulchand and on the South by Private Road, and the building whereon is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3814 (1) and Street No. 1 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' Lessee Mr. Byramji Pallonji Ellavia and his tenants, and to whom the said land has been leased under the Indenture of Lease dated the 16th day of August, 1920.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land (being plot No. 2A on the Vendors' estate) situate at Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 770 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other lands of the Vendors in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 27, 28, 308, 309, 314, 315, 316, 402, 403 and 404, New No. 13530, Old Survey Nos. 452, 454, 455 and 456 and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/3392 Cadastral Survey No. 366 and bounded on the East by Plot No. 2B belonging to the Vendors and now leased to the said Mr. Byramji Pallonji Ellavia on the West by Plot No. 1. 1st hereinbefore described on the North by the property of Nagindas Fulchand and on the South by the Private Road, and the Building whereon is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3814 (2) and Street No. 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's Lessee the said Mr. Ellavia and his tenants and to whom the said land has been leased under the Indenture of Lease dated the 16th day of August 1920.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land, (being plot No. 22 on the Vendor's Estate), situate at Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 927 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other lands of the Vendors in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 27, 28, 308, 309, 314, 315, 316, 402, 403 and 404 New No. 13530, Old Survey Nos. 452, 454, 455 and 456 and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/3392 Cadastral Survey No. 366 and bounded on the East by Plot No. 21B, belonging to the vendors and now leased to Mr. Essufally Mahomedally on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North by Private Road and on the South by the property of a Hindu lady and the building whereon is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3813 (1) and Street No. 663 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's Lessee the said Mr. Essufally and his tenants and to whom the said land has been leased under the Indenture of Lease dated the 21st day of July 1920.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1922.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14060

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 CASES OF TIBET RIGATO.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Gangadas Narsidas of Gopal Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

4 cases of Tibet Rigato in 43/44 ins., Case Nos. 50/53.

2 cases of Tibet Rigato in 43/44, ins., Case Nos. 714/15.

3 cases of Tibet Rigato in 43/44 ins., Case Nos. 934/36.

2 cases of Tibet Rigato in 43/44 ins., Case Nos. 938/39.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SOUTER STREET, AGRIPADA ESTATE, BYCULLA

Under instructions from the mortgagees Bai Cooverbai Ardesher Cama and Shirinbai Ardesher Cama and on account and risk of the mortgagor Framji Nanabhoy Bavar since deceased Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 25th September, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the following:—

All that piece of leasehold land with messuage tenement and premises, situate on the South East side of Souter Street and South side of the Club Back Road, on the Agripada Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which piece of land is computed to contain an area of 638 square yards or thereabouts and which said piece of land is bounded on the North-West by Souter Street, on the North by Club Back Road, on the East by Plot No. 28 of the Agripada Estate, belonging to Mr. Naoroji Bapuji Tachakera, on the South by land of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust used as a service passage and on the West by a passage which said piece of land is known as Plot No 29 of the said Agripada Estate and bears Collectors New Survey No. 3527 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4105 (1) Street No. 29, Moreland Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesher Hormasji Dinshaw and Co. or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERY SHOP.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 2390 of 1922 (Abdul Kayum vs. Husenboo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 29th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Pydhowni the whole of the stock-in-trade together with the right of occupancy of the shop in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT OLD BENGALPURA STREET SUIT NO. 2358 OF 1922 (GULAM HOOSEIN THAVERBHAI V/S. MAHOMEDALLY ABDULLALLY AND OTHERS.)

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 7th September, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises pursuant to the Courts order dated the 10th day of July 1922 passed in the above suit.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situae lying and being at Old Bengalpura Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 426, New No. 6966 Old Survey No. 807 New Survey No. 2327 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 1558 and Street Nos. 52 to 58 and bounded as follows towards the East by the Old Bengalpura Street aforesaid, towards the West by the sweepers passage, towards the North by the property now or later of Ebrahim Bapumiya, towards the South by the property now or late of Fakramiya Babamiya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at Messrs. Dallas and Co., Solicitors office or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that the Auction Sale of the remaining lots of Surplus Stores at Parel Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills will be continued to-day, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 10 a.m.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 28th and TUESDAY the 29th instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of C. P. goods, machinery, assafoetida, tins of butter, scented oil, caps, Swadeshi cloth, medicines, brass and copperware, holdall containing bedding, cases of dry dates, cases of clay toys, stationery, boxes and trunks, old clothing, shoes, cotton samples, pieces of steel pipes (for plumbers), grain and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of jawari, bags of bajree, bags of dall, bags of toor, bags of chillies, bags of dry cocoanuts, empty wooden casks, cases of lacks, bales of C. P. goods, cases of bangles, bale of twist, cask of rhum, case of luggage, case of ironware, wooden windows, bundle of iron bars, bundle of gunny bags, kegs of plynile, cases of empty bottle, cases of machinery, loose iron bars, cask of iron nails, bundles of coir ropes, case of iron tablets, bags of country drug, bundles of wooden handles, bundles of jogree, bags of sugar, bundles of fresh dates, bags of mixed grain, etc., etc.

Cash will be required for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required, however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1922.

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AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
29, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, OPPOSITE CHINCHPOGLI FIRE BRIGADE AND NEXT TO THE G. I. P. R. BYCULLA GOODS YARD.

Under instructions of Diwalibai widow of Kithaldas Mowji Devchand the administratrix of the estate and effects of Parbhudas Vithaldas and on account and at the risk of Chandulal Chunilal the defaulting Purchaser who failed to complete the sale pursuant to the Consent Order, dated the 6th day of March, 1922, made in the High Court Suit No. 5212 of 1921. Messrs. J S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th day of August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or building standing thereon situate at Parel Road, admeasuring about 699 square yards or thereabouts being part of Collector's Old No. 143, New No. A/1314, New Survey No. 1/3609 and bearing Municipal E. Ward No. 7623, Street No. 16 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed and others, on or towards the south by a Public passage on or towards the East and West by the property of the said Lalji Morarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Pherozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the said Diwalibai at their office, 76, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "DOSSA VILLA" & "NOSHIR HOUSE" NEAR RAILWAY STATION AT DEOLALI ON NASIK ROAD NEXT TO CORONATION HOTEL.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 27th day of August, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, by order of the Owner the under mentioned valuable Bungalows.

FIRSTLY, The Bungalow known as "Dossa Villa" with tiled flooring comprising 4 bedrooms with bath rooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and store room surrounded by brick boundary compound measuring 2,000 square yards.

SECONDLY The Bungalow known as "Noshir House" comprising 3 bedrooms with bathrooms, sitting room, kitchen, etc.

The above furnished bungalows will be put up for sale in two separate lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan apply to the undersigned at their office in Apllo Street. Fort or to the owner at Coronation Hotel, Deolali.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHAWPATY CALLED DARYA NAMA, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Vendors Sir Mahomed Yusoof, Haji Allimahomed Haji Cassam, Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman and Ismail Haji Dawood, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Suleman Hassain Soudagar the property described in the schedule hereunder written will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1922, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Chowpaty on the north side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay which has been computed to contain seven hundred and forty-one decimal point twenty-five square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and which is bound on or towards the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Dadyseth Charity Estate on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road on or towards the East by the Seeri Road and on or towards the West by the plot No. 14 belonging to the Trustees and agreed to be leased to Amerchand Chunilal and his wife Bai Chandan which said piece of land is known as plot No. 15 on the Dadyseth Charity Estate at Chowpaty and is delineated on the plan annexed hereto being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New No. 2121 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 3358 (1) and 3358 (2) and Street Nos. 2 and 2A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale herein apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneer

Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF PRADHAN SAW MILL, SITUATE AT MOUNT ROAD (NEW WADI), MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will under instructions from Mr. Cowasji Bomanji Bamji, the duly constituted attorney of Mr. Edulji Hormasjee Bam the Mortgagee-in-Possession of the Pradhan Saw Mill, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ratilal Laxmanbhai, Naranji Daval and Purshotam Jadhavji Pradhan the Mortgagors, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on premises the structure Mill machinery, plants, utensils, tools, etc., appertaining to the said Saw Mill.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT 4TH MARINE STREET, DHOBI TALAO, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI AND CO., will by order of Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for Mr. Dinsha Avasia the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Hajee Sulaman Sale Mahomed and Hajee Ismail Hajee Ahmed the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th October, 1921 sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1922 at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Fourth Marine, Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 683, New No. 3132, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 8358, and in the Books of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 2707 and Street No. 44046 and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the East by the Property of Edulji Nusserwanji Dubash, on or towards the West by the property of Dossabhoy Ardeshir Chinoy, on or towards the North by the said fourth Marine Street and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's Passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES LD.

6-30 TO-DAY 10 P. M.
6-30 TO-DAY 10 P. M.
6-30 TO-DAY 10 P. M.

"THE KID" HIMSELF!

Starring in his own Comedy.

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

The world's most talked of child
IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY.

'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'

Written by Irvin S. Cobb, the world's funniest writer.

JACKIE COOGAN

Next to Jackie Coogan's own delightful humour in "Peck's Bad Boy" must be placed the astonishingly clever antics of his little Dog, "Tar Baby." "Tar Baby" enters into every prank of the mischievous Kid with enthusiastic zest. He plays Leap Frog, secures delectable oddments from the Grocer's shop and diverts the attention of the Kid's pursuers.

HE WILL BE ACCLAIMED AS THE GREATEST DOG ACTOR EVER SEEN IN FILMS.

And he is only one of the many reasons why you should see "Peck's Bad Boy" featuring Jackie Coogan.

Seats for both shows may be booked at Messrs. ROSE and Co., Ld,

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
For the first time in India
LEILA-MAJNU
THE GREAT ROMANCE OF THE EAST
in 7 parts, featuring
The well-known Shakespearean Actor
H. B. WARING
and the Charming London Actress and Bombay favourite.
MISS JEANETTE SHERWIN
Produced by MADAN THEATRES, Ld. under the personal supervision and Direction of Mr. J. J. MADAN.
A GLORIOUS PRODUCTION.
MARKS A TREMENDOUS ADVANCE IN INDIAN CINEMATOGRAPHY.

The most Gripping—The most Absorbing—The most Thrilling Story of the East ever told in pictures.

THE EMPRESS

By special request of the residents of the locality and owing to the obstinate success of the Great Comedy. For a few nights only.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.

The great Picture, the world's greatest Comedian has been working on for a whole year,

"THE KID"
"THE KID"

Do you realize that it has broken all records at the Excelsior for Theatre and Cinema. That it drew more than 50,000 People to the Excelsior in Bombay. Written Produced and Directed by

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

As if this wasn't enough! He has taken a partner in the Fun Business, it is Jackie Coogan, The Kid.

JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN

A JUVENILE MARVEL!

A wonderful combination. "It is certainly my best" says Charlie, come and see this "Best"

Under Public Patronage.

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at the
Grant Road, "Bombay Theatre", Bombayo
on
Wednesday 23rd August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
MRICHAKATIK.
Saturday 26th August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 27th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

N. B.—No complimentary tickets will be allowed for Satteche Gulam.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD PHONE 3450
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"RADHA VILAS"
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.

!! TO-NIGHT !! !! TO-NIGHT !!

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS
EXTRA-SUPER RELIGIOUS PRODUCTION
"SUKANYA-SAVITRI"
TOGETHER WITH
RAS-LILA
BOTH
PRODUCED BY
KONINOOR FILM CO. DADAR

DAILY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays
EXTRA SHOW AT 3-30 P.M.

ONCE AGAIN ONCE AGAIN.

By the Special request of

Our numerous Patrons, We are offering this week, the picture adoptation of that story piece from the MAHA BHARAT. The story that has contributed the greatest towards making the poem immortel. The incident from which arose THE BHAGVAD GITA of the song celestial.

Veer Abhimanyoo.

PRODUCED BY STAR FILMS LTD.

Besides possessing high dramatic and artistic merits—this picture offers a brilliant combenation of Love, Devotion, and heroism—that makes it a picture which YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS.
SEE IT TO-DAY OR DURING THIS WEEK AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Popular prices. Extra show—Saturday and Sunday 3-30.
Four shows daily. 5-15, 7, 8 45, & 10 30 p.m

ILLUSTRATED
SUNDAY EDITION

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An excellent medium for Advertisements.

Popular among All Classes.

MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

Re: INCOME TAX
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SUPER TAX

Please consult.

SHARANGDHAR & CO.

whose accounting experience extends over 25 years at 79, Medows Street, Fort BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Disturbance from the Bay is now over east Rajputana and has given general rain in the neighbourhood. Monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula and northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in east United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Assam, west United Provinces, Central India east, west Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Coorg. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Kashmir, north-west Frontier Province, north-east Baluchistan and east Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Darjeeling one inch, Khushab one and a half, Harnai half, Jaipur two, Udaipur one, Ahmedabad one and half, Bombay and Mangalore one.

Forecast:—Extension in Sind, Gujarat and Punjab.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Bihar and Orissa: (Aug. 19)—Rain has continued in Bihar, and sugarcane is beginning to suffer, on the other hand, early completion of transplantation, except in the extreme south of the province, ensures a fair crop of paddy.

Assam: (Aug. 21)—The outturn of autumn rice, jute, tea, and the prospects of winter rice, sugarcane and cotton are normal.

The Punjab (Aug. 17)—Crops are good, but rain is needed to maintain the condition.

The United Provinces, (central circle)—(Aug. 19th)—The prospects of sugarcane, cotton and rice are normal and weeding is in progress.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 22nd Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 22nd Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 22nd Aug. 1920.
	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	1.01	61.55	71.94	34.25
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.53	60.20	74.38	40.01
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0.43	57.12	67.79	39.27
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0.57	61.75	72.98	39.43
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 21st

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m. 10 a.m. 3 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches			29 634
Temperature of Air	..	Degrees	79.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	"	75 8
Dew Point	..	"	74.4
Relative humidity of Air	..	"	0 847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	"	8.2
Maximum temperature of Air	..	"	82 9
Minimum do do	..	"	76 8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			W.
Movement of Wind do	..	miles	2 5
Fall of Rain	..	inches	0.41
Total fall during month	..	"	3 28
Do. do. year	..	"	60 91
Actual fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Aug.			0.85

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	23	m 1? 37	29 5	23	m 5 15	15 3
Th.	24	11 4?a 0 17a	28 8 29 11	24	m 5 50 6 25a	14 11 14 9 15 10
F.	25	m 0 36	29 1	25	m 6 36	14 7
S.	26	m 1 2? 0 57a	29 1 29 10	26	m 7 9a 7 22	15 3 14 10
S.	27	m 2 15 2 23a	28 7 28 6	27	m 8 12 8 43a	15 7 15 0
M.	28	m 3 9 3 10a	2 10 27 4	28	m 9 6 9 33a	1 8 15 6
Tu.	29	m 10 57 10 58a	28 0 27 10	29	m 4 16 4 57a	18 0 16 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug. 23 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
" 24 (Thursday)	6h. 2?m.	7h. 6m.
" 25 (Friday)	6h. 1?m.	7h. 9m.
" 26 (Saturday)	6h. 19m'	7h. 9m
" 27 (Sunday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
" 2 (Monday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
" 29 (Tuesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m

Phases of the moon.—Last Quarter, Aug. 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 2h. 4-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th. 7h, 24-9m. p.m.; Full Moon, Sept. 6th, 1h. 17-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.27in. of rain. Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala. Day temperature was above normal at Rawalpindi but below it at Lahore; night temperature was nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Rain has again been nearly general. Allahabad reports 0.45in., Cawnpore 0.21in., Jhansi 0.29in., Mainpuri 0.13in. and Agra 0.68in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the west of the division day temperature was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Rajputana Jaipur received 1.90in. while Ajmere had 0.30in., Kotah 0.58in., Mount Abu 0.55in. and Jodhpur 0.50in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in excess in Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind. Day temperature was below normal at Jaipur and Kotah while night temperature was above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para received 1.31in. of rain while Ahmedabad had 1.30in., Surat 0.20in. and Deesa 0.25in. Skies are in general heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal in east Kathiawar, south Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.30in., Hoshangabad 0.49in. and Khandwa 0.11in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the west of the reporting area day temperature was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay received 1.01in. of rain while Ratnagiri had 0.27in., Mormugao 0.19in. and Karwar 0.41in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona and Belgaum report 0.17in. and 0.30in. of rain respectively. Skies are clear or lightly clouded at Sholapur, Bijapur and in east Hyderabad and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and day temperature was above normal in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure which lay over the north of the Central Provinces has moved north-westwards to south-east Rajputana and has become more marked. It has caused an increase of rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana while there has been a decrease in the Central Provinces. The monsoon has been weak in the interior of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, Rajputana and the United Provinces and local in the Central Provinces and the south-east Punjab. A few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Kathiawar. Falls exceeding an inch amount to 1.01in. at Bombay, 1.31in. at Bhavnagar Para, 1.30in. at Ahmedabad and 1.90in. at Jaipur. Day temperature was below normal in and about Central India West.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in Kathiawar and Sind. A few falls are probable in Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st August 1922.

The disturbance from the Bay is now over Central India East and rain has again been widespread in the Gangetic plain and the central parts of the country. The monsoon has extended to the north-west frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal Chota-Nagpur, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Konkan and local in Orissa, Bihar, the east Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Malabar, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Kashmir, north-east Baluchistan, Gujarat and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are:—Port-Blair, Akyab one and a half inches; Victoria-Point one; Dibrugarh three; Silchar one and a half; Saugor Island, Darjiling one; False-Point one and a half; Ranchi one; Daltonganj two; Bareilly, Mukteswar, Mussooree one and a half; Ludhiana three; Simla one; and Peshawar, Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire' ..	..	..	..	..	0	—0.01
Do. 21st	98.8	87.0	67	..	0	—0.01
Jask ..	96.2	84.2	87	..	0	—0.06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	0	—0.17
Do. 21st	99.2	86 3	82	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	99 6	84.1	73	..	0 82	—3 48
Rawalpindi ..	100.9	76.1	63	..	10.63	—1.76
Lahore ..	92.8	81 5	80	..	5.78	—1 34
Hissar ..	8.8	80 5	79	0 04	7.29	—1.08
Ambala ..	94.2	76.0	74	0.06	22.27	+5.87
Delhi ..	89.0	76.0	87	0 27	3 71	—2.55
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra ..	86.6	78.8	89	0 64	14 14	+1.44
Mainpuri ..	86 9	74 3	93	0 13	48.23	+12.72
Jhanso ..	83.2	76 5	91	0.29	6.97	+2.57
Cawnpore ..	86 6	76.8	89	0.21	30.46	+9.40
Allahabad ..	87 7	77.4	89	0 45	30 04	+5.34
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad ..	101.9	86.9	57	..	0	—2.07
Karachi ..	86.6	75.4	82	..	0.20	—5.21
Ajmer ..	8 .2	76.8	85	0 30	8.77	—4.75
Jaipur' ..	85.6	76.2	93	1.90	13.45	—1.98
Kotah ..	80.2	4.6	80	0.58	18.79	+1.09
Mouut Abu ..	78.0	65 9	87	0.55	26.77	—15.8
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	88.0	74.1	88	0.11	4.77	—6.21
Dwarka ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot ..	84 2	74.0	93	0 02	7.46	—12.24
Bhavnagar Para	79 6	74.6	89	1.31	10.76	—4.07
Surat ..	81.1	75.8	80	0.20	3.11	—1.22
Ahmedabad ..	..	73 8	8	1.30	22 35	—0.79
Deesa ..	93.4	70 0	92	0 29	17.73	+0.44
Neemuch ..	79.7	72 8	91	0.16	24.60	+6.99
Indore ..	76.7	71.1	95	0.09	19.5.	—1.2.
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	82.9	73.3	87	0 20	38.20	+0.48
Saugor ..	81.8	72.0	95	0 16	35.04	+4.30
Hoangabad ..	78.1	75.0	96	0 49	26.38	—5.07
Khandwa ..	80.0	72.1	84	0 11	8.85	—9 69
Akola ..	82.2	72.0	70	0.06	23.94	+4.09
Amroto' ..	82.3	71.4	81	..	19.33	—0.92
Nagpur ..	84.2	72.0	75	0 03	29.48	—10.64
Chanda ..	86.1	73.4	78	0 07	27.88	—5.44
Raipur ..	82.7	73.9	80	0.0.	36.47	+2.93
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	82 9	5.2	85	1 01	61.55	+7.54
Ratnagiri ..	81.4	74.8	84	0 27	60.09	+8 24
Marmugao ..	82.2	74.3	93	0 19	78.57	+4.37
Karwar ..	85.1	4.2	82	0 41	69.26	—3.18
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	84.1	72 9	74	..	8.33	—3.46
Ahmednagar ..	81.4	66.7	73	..	7.76	—3.81
Poona ..	79.2	66.9	85	0.17	2.52	—2.86
Sholapur ..	9 2	2 0	70	..	11.57	—0. 6
Bijapur' ..	86 4	0.4	74	..	4.43	—3.01
Belgaum' ..	75.0	60 5	96	0 30	33.93	+0.60
Aurangabad' ..	80 0	66.3	83	0.04	16.06	+0.46
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.9	71.2	67	..	18.06	—10.01
Hyderabad ..	91.4	71.7	70	..	7.75	—8.14
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore ..	84 5	71.5	92	0 90	0255	+11 08
Calicat ..	82.6	72.5	9	0.12	91.16	+13.29
Cochin ..	84.2	72.7	85	0.18	69.24	+7.78
Colombo ..	85.0	4.6	84	..	13.55	—1.88
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	97.6	81.2	70	..	9.77	—6 14
Bellary ..	92.1	73.4	63	..	1.29	—4.18
Cuddapah ..	96.6	9 3	58	..	5.61	—4.22
Madras ..	9.3	9.5	65	0.03	6.77	—2.10
Bangalore ..	84 1	63.6	89	..	7.77	—2.97
Coimbatore ..	89 5	68.3	79	..	3.45	—0.51
Trichinopoly ..	100.1	77.4	62	..	1 80	—3 0.
Negapatam ..	96.6	78.8	62	..	5.92	+0.18

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been repared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it retctifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emanciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragnace of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) (India).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 22.

S S Sangola, Studdert, Karachi.

S S Sangola:—The B I S N Company's steamer Sangola, 3348 tons, Captain F C Studdert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 22.

S S Pruth, Hudson, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Royal Prince for Antwerp.

Steamer Treloske, for Antwerp.

S S Pruth:—The B I S N Company's steamer Pruth, 2943 tons, Captain J Hudson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

IMPORRTS.

S S Soudan from Kobe. Agents: P and O S N Co.:—169 cases silk p. goods, 19 chests silk p. goods, 482 bales raw silk, 14 cases raw silk, 47 cases waste silk yarn, 3 cases soap stoneware, 1231 cases green tea, 236 bales green tea, 257 H/c green tea, 2 cases medicine 19 cases spun silk yarn, 1 case ice chest. 1 case leopald skin, 1 case mangostan, 491 cases tea black, 752 half cases tea black, 117 pkges Tea black, 418 bales Tea black, 2 Barrels Aniline dye, 23 cases Pongees, 40 bags Areacanuts, 1 case Type, 2 pkges W. Sleeper, 44 pkges white and yellow raw silk 62 bales white raw silk, 141 bales yellow raw silk, 3 chests yellow raw silk, 3 cases yellow raw silk, 17 bales white dupion silk, 314 bags coffee, 53 cases silk goods, 4 cases silk goods, 25 bales Fine silk, 85 cases Punjam silk, 3 cases wet preserves, 8 cases cotton shoe laces, 1 pkges sugar candy, 100 bags sugar candy, 200 mat bags. sugar candy 1 case saddlery, 1 case Biscuits, 2 cases carpets, 1758 bags Sago flower, 6? cases glass Bangles, 200 bundle Rattan 24 pkges Rattans, 40 cases Pines, 1 case cotton goods, 2 cases mace, 10 bales broken paper, 125 bags starain seeds, 81 bags Pearl Tapioca, 1100 cases Fire crackers, 63 pkges Fire crackers, 35 cases cotton socks, 1 cigarettes, 7 cases cassia cail, 3 cases Aniseed Cail.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 22.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—54 bales wool raw, E Virjee and Co.; 6 bales Indian cotton, F F Campbell and Co.; Ltd. 100 bales Indian Cotton, Patel Bros. 4 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co. Ltd.; 250 bales wool raw, V. Oomersey, 90 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 4 bales clean cottonfiy, B Meyer and Co. 14 bales cotton waste, H. Jagmohandas and Co., 100 bales cotton fly, P H Vasa; 100 bales cotton stripping, P H Vasa; 150 bales Ind. rawwool, M. Nissim, 60 bales wool raw, C. Parekh and Co. 192 casks goat skins, Charles Booth and Co. (Cal.) Ltd.; 5 bales wool raw, C Virjee and Co.

S S Olympia for New York:—288 bags Ind. Casein, C Jeevanlal and Co., 187 owts gum olibanum, M Jaferbhoy,

S S Olympia for Glassgow:—102 cwt Niger seed, C. Jivanlal and Co.

S S Olympia for Philadelphia:—82 casks goat skins, E N Stein.

S S Aquileja for Venice:—119 bales Indian Cotton, Patel Brothers, 220 bales Indian cotton rrw, B. Meyer and Co., 600 bales Indian cotton, K Devchand and Co. Ltd. 103 bales Indian cotton raw, The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Aquileja for Trieste:—227 bales Ind. raw cotton, The Bombay Co. Ltd. 110 bales oily cotton fly, B. Meyer and Co., 55 bales Ind. raw cotton, K Visram and Co., 110 bales Ind. raw cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd., 650 bales Ind. cotton, Patel Bros., 55 bales Bengal cotton fine, K M Nathoo, 110 Bengal cotton fine omera fine, K M Nathoo; 400 bales country cotton waste, D Bhanji, 55 bales cotton raw, Wadhee Pavri and Co.,

S S Aquileja for Hamburg:—330 bales Indian raw cotton, N. H. Kayani and Co.

S S China for London:—14 bales cotton carpet, King King and Co., 15 pgkges empty ammonia cylindes, KKing King and Co., 1 pkge. broken marble King King and Co., 220 bales country cot. fly, K Visram and Co.

S S China for London:—25 bdles lamb skins M M T Afshur, 2 bdles fox skin, M M T Afshur, 9 bales tanned goat skin, R Alimohamed; 4 bales tanned sheep skin, R Alimohamed; 200 cwt cummin seed, G Mundya; 50 bales hemp, T Dayuddbhoi and Co., 58 cwt gum Arabic, T Dayudbhoi and Co.; 9 bdle lamb skin tanned, H A Aminoff, 8 bdle Fox skin tanned H A Aminoff, 105 cwt gum Ghatty, J L Shah, 1000 cwt groundnut oil cake, Hollingshurst and Co. (India) Ltd.; 2 cases woolen carpets, K H Kahbur and Co., 20 bdles woolen carpets L. Aminzadeh; 3 bales woolen carpets, Thos. Cood and son, 25 bdles brassware Thos. Cook and Son, 1612 cwt mauritius sugar, O. Khimchand, 1 pair disk Greaves Cotton Co. Ltd.; 1 bdle woolen carpets, A N Ismailoff, 5 pkge. stag. horn, Grindlay and Co., 18 cases Pig Bristlas, Grindlay and Co., 2 cases sheep's dry casings, Grindlay and Co., 15 bales Ind. woolen carpets, 18 bales Akund Cotton, W and A. Graham and Co.

S S Deudfairlie for Genoa:—100 bales Indian cotton, Ralli Bros.

Smallest New Arc Lamp.

Burns ordinary Kerosine Oil Light & Handy Pattern . . .

Low Consumption Simple, Reliable

Price . . . . on application.

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Prince's Street,
BOMBAY No. 2

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser. Incubators, gas and electric, breakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay, No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 21st.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	..
September	..
Oct.	12 92+49
November	..
December	12 71+43
January	12 70+48
February	..
March	12 68+42
April	..
May	12 46+40
June	..
July	..

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 21st

	Oct.	22 95+53
	Dec	22 95+53
Futures at New York	Jan	24 72+52
	May	22 75+85

Liverpool, Aug. 21st

	Oct,	12 32+39
	Dec.	12 53+3
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool	Mar,	12 45+29
	May.	12 33+.7

London, Aug. 19th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 21, 32 Steady
Bar Gold	£4/12,0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	30 Steady

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 22.

To-day a further advance of 53 points was reported in New York futures. The advance is due to reports of further deterioration of crop in Texas. It looks as if the market may go still higher. The Marwari Bazar opened steady for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 490 and easier to Rs. 488½ on selling by Offices. It then fluctuated within a range of two rupees and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 490½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 488. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 489 and closed at Rs. 487. F. G. M. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 514 and going down to Rs. 511 remained Rs. 513 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 463 and declined to Rs. 458 on Offices selling. After fluctuating the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 459. While Oomra Decr. January opened at Rs. 435 and fluctuated between Rs. 434 and Rs. 437. the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 436. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr/January ruled Rs. 360/2 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a moderate inquiry from Exporters and local mills, and about 1000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Aug. 22nd.

WEEKLY REPORT.

	1922 Bales.	1921 Bales.
Receipts for the bi-week from 18th Aug. 21st Aug. 1922	7,980	14,110
Receipts from 1st September 1921 to 21st August 1922	3,450,092	2,880,677
Shipments for the bi-week from 18th Aug to 1922 :—		
Europe	1,875	14,068
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,382	238
Total	3,257	14,306
	1922 Bales.	1921 Bales.
Shipments from 1st September 1921 to 21st Aug. 1922 :—		
Europe	634,317	487,551
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,926,5 5	1,367,942
Total	2,560,9 2	1,85 ,49
Afloat in Harbour Europe	2,1 2	1,394
Afloat in China, Japan and Coast Ports	18,861	17,323

Your Shaving set is incomplete without

Tarantella

The best and Simplest Stropping and grinding Machine for Gillete and Valet Safety Razor blades.

It makes your razor blades last for three months or more.

Price Rs. 3/8 each

Wanted Sub-agents everywhere on Liberal Commission

D. Mohanlal & Co.

English Bazar, Jackeria Masjid

BOMBAY 3.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 22nd

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May		487
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.		510
,, ,, Bengal	Dec. Jan.		362
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		434
,, ,,	Sept.		460 1/2
Southerns	July/Augt.		508

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 22nd

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May		491
Fully Good Broach	July/August		512
,, ,, Bengal	Dec./Jan.		363
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		437
,, ,,	Sept.		459
Southerns	July/Augt.		510

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 22nd.

Description.	Super Fine	F Good	Good fine			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	..	..	385	365	345	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	479	459	444	..	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	519	494	484	..	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	499	479	464	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	512	512	502	..
Southerns	..	..	..	525	515	505

MONEY AND SHERE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 26-12.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 26-12-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26-13-6.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 90-6.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 90-8.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 90-12.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 9/16.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D. D., 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange:—
Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D., Frcs. 358.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., Frcs. 376.
Bank's buying D. D., Frcs. 368.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 164½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P., Rs. 159½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 199.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 268.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 180.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 344.
London Gold ready, sh. 92.
London Silver ready, d. 35.
London Silver forward, d. 35.
Tone of Silver—
Quiet—Steady, India covering, China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, $4.47-1/8.
French Exchange, Frcs. 56.00.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs. 59.00.
Italian Exchange, Liras. 98.70.
German Exchange, Mrks. 4900.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 57-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100-2.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932, Rs. 100-2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103-8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
The Share Bazar is closed to-day.

EXPORTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 21st August 1922.

Cotton	1645	Bs.
Wheat	4420	Cwts.
Linseed	3729	,,
Rape, etc.	1020	,,
Gingellyseed	12	,,
Poppyseed	149	,,
Groundnuts	1972	,,
Cassorseed	913	,,
Rice	5542	,,
Myrabollams	1574	,,
Cottonseed	3407	,,
Mowraseed	724	,,
Jinjili	941	,,
Jowar	407	,,
Masur	Nil	
Barley	495	,,
Bajra	2642	,,
Coal	5904	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 22nd.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 19/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 25/32
Fcs Demand	360
American Dollars	344
Honkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	268
Japan	164
Singapore	160

Market Steady.

MILL STORES.

Aug. 22.

Quotations:—
Healds Rs. 2-4-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-5-0 (firm).
Roller cloth Rs. 0-9-0.
Sizing flannel Rs. 5-0-0 (kenion).
T. Banding Rs. 2-0-0 (Oldham).
Roller Banding Rs. 1-4-0 (Oldham).
Card cans Rs. 5-0-0 (steel).
Slubbings Rs. 33-0-0.
Rovings Rs. 29-0-0.
Conical pirn 5in. Rs. 6-8-0.
Ring Rabbeth 5in. Rs. 13-0-0.
Picking Bands Rs. 2-4-0
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 75-0-0 (English).
Roller Skins Rs. 75-0-0 (English).

CHEMICALS.

Aug. 22.

Farina Rs. 28-8-0 (Future tone dull).
Sago Rs. 16-0-0.
Zinc chloride Rs. 23-0-0 (Scarce).
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 23-0-0 (U. A. small).
Bichromate soda Rs. 45-0-0 (Weak).
Bichromate Potash Rs. 50-0-0.
Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 33-0-0 (German).
Litharge Rs. 38-0-0 (no demand).
Oxalic Acid Rs. 60-0-0.
Dextrine Japanese Rs. 36-0-0.
Dextrine American Rs. 26-0-0.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 27-0-0.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 5-0-0.

KILACHAND MILLS, LTD.

The second Ordinary General meeting of the above Company was held on Monday afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, 63 Apollo Street, Fort, when the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Shamaldas presided. The directors' anual report togethner with audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st March 1922 was approved and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated:—

The Directors beg to submit their Annual Report together with Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st March 1922, showing a nett Profit of Rs. 12,51,424-7-6 including the Balance of Rs. 360-10-9 and Rs. 11,288-2-0 brought forward from the last account. The Directors have utilised Rs. 2,47,500 in paying an adinterim dividend for the half year ended 30th September 1921, at Rs. 1-8-0 per share. The Directors beg to recommend that the balance of Rs. 10,03,924-7-6 be disposed off as follows.—Dividend at the rate of Re. 1 per share (free of Income Tax) Rs. 1,65,000; Building Depreciation Fund Rs. 30 000 Machinery Depreciation Fund, Rs. 2,26,000; Reserve Fund, Rs. 2,00,000; Equalization of Dividend Fund, Rs. 1,50,000; Debenture Redemption Fund, Rs. 2,00,000; Bonus to staff Rs. 10,000; Carried forward Rs. 13,924; Total Rs. 10,03,924-7-6.

The Directors have great pleasure to inform you that out of the Profits of the Company they have redeemed the balance of Mortgage Debentures, i.e. Rs. 19,00,000 on 30th June 1922, before the due date.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Business was restricted to one hour today, bazar being closed at 1 p.m. as a mark of respect to late Mr. H. A. Danks. Jute shares opened with rather firmer tone in sympathy with slight improvement in hessians. Clives and Howrahs both registered some advance and a fair number of shares changed hands. Quotations were also reported in Kanknarrahs and Fort Williams prices being fully steady. Cottons were quiet with rates generally unchanged and business confined to a few inter-bazar dealings. Burrakurs were wanted in coal section but sellers held off and buyers found it hard to get on. Other coal scrips were dull. There was no outstanding feature in industrial section. Following were closing quotations:—

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla (pref) 90, Calcutta Industrial Bank 7 discount.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpur 475 s.l., Dunbar 394 and (pref) 200 c.d., Kesoram 13, New Victoria 10-8 s.l.

Jute:—Auckland (pref) 91, Century 9, Clive 34-14, Fort William 317, Howrah 43-14, Hooghly (pref) 12-8 f.u.d., Kanknarrah 444, Northbrok 55 s.l.

Coal:—Burrakur 35, Samla Govindpur 12-4.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 4-8, Hume Pipe 2-12, Indian Iron and Steel 52 s.l., Burma Finance and Mining 2-12. B. I. Corporation (ord) 8-4, Madan Theatres 7-8 s.l., Spences Hotel 13, Titaghur Paper 8-8, Assam Saw Mills 4-14.

Tea:—Soom Tea 100.

"WHAT IS AN EMIGRANT ?".

AN INTERNATIONAL DEFINITION NEEDED

"What is an emigrant?" is a question that every man would feel he could answer, without hesitation, and yet this question has been found to be one of the most important to be determined in preparing permanent solutions of the international problems arising on the question of emigration, which is one of the tasks of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

The subject of emigration will be before the Fourth International Labour Conference which opens at Geneva on October 18 and to which each of the fifty-four States which are Members of the International Labour Organisation is entitled to send four deligates— two representing the Government and one each the Employers and Workers. Preliminary enquiries have shown that no international regulation of emigration is possible without much fuller and much more uniform information than is at present available.

With regard to the question "What is an emigrant?" for instance, a booklet issued by the International Labour Office in preparation for the Conference states "In some cases the word means a person who crosses the seas, in other cases one who travels third class or between decks. In one country it may mean a person who goes away for a certain length of time, in other countries it may be applied to certain races only, Elsewhere it may indicate a person who is in possession of certain contracts regarding employment and passage money or it may refer to one who goes to certain specified countries. Hence, as the defination of "immigrant" in a given countries does not always correspond with the defination given to "emigrant" in the country from which the "immigrant" came, it is impossible to arrive at an exact balance between the figures of emigration and immigration."

The Fourth Conference will therefore discuss an international agreement by which each State will render all available information on emigration in a uniform manner at regular intervals so that it may be possible on this basis to formulate measures of international regulation.

REPRESSION IN AZAMGARH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AZAMGARH, Aug. 21.

Mohammad Ismail and B. Mahabir of Sarai Mir were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 110, Cr. P. C., on the 16th instant. Haji Babullah, an old man above seventy, was also sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. The charge against them was that of holding a *Punchayat*.

JAGRANIDEVI OF NATAL.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

At the time of the very sad death of Jagrani Devi, of Natal, the noble Hindu lady passive resister, I sent, a short notice to all the papers stating how I had met her along with Mrs. Gandhi, a fellow passive resister, on my first visit to Natal at a very sad moment in my life just after I had learnt the news of my mother's death. My memory was so clear that I felt quite certain about this, although it had happened so many years ago. In order to make sure about it I wrote to Pandit Bhavani Dayal in Natal and I have just received his reply which runs as follows:—

"Your memory in connection with the late Jagrani Devi is quite correct. She saw you first within the walls of the Durban prison and later on with Mrs. Gandhi, just after the death of your beloved and revered mother, when she came with other Indian ladies, who had been passive resisters, in order to comfort you in your bereavement.

She was always remembering you during her life-time. When I returned from India in 1920, the first question asked by her was:—"Have you met Mr. Andrews?" With smiling face I answered "O yes, I saw him at Dwarkanath Tagore Lane in Calcutta, from where we both went to see Swami Shradhanand at Arya Samaj Mandir. I was also lucky to attend a lecture delivered by him at the Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library on the East African question. After the meeting I accompanied him with Mr. Garde, the Editor of the 'Bharat Mitra' as far as Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, where I had further talk with him."

I am giving below brief summary of her life for your information.

She was born in a village called Sakhara near the Sone River, in the province of Behar and was a daughter of a very rich and wealthy zemindar. Her mother and father were staunch orthodox Hindus and were the worst enemies of female education. When she came in my house after her marriage, I realised at once the situation and immediately commenced to educate her, duly assisted by Pandita Kaushilya Devi, an Arya Samajist lady preacher. Within a very short period she possessed good knowledge of Hindi.

In 1912, I decided to visit Natal with my wife Jagrani Devi and my brother Devi Dayal. On reaching the port of Durban, I was only allowed to land after passing the so-called educational test but she was met with refusal by the Immigration Officer on the point that the marriage certificate, which was given to me by a European Magistrate of Sasaram, was not satisfactory to him for a simple reason that the certificate was without her thumb mark. What a humiliation to the British Indians in a British Colony!

Mr. Polak went to knock the door of the Supreme Court and succeeded in obtaining an interdict from there. However she was allowed to land on a very heavy security, but within the period fixed by the Court nothing resulted. We then crossed the border of the Transval and on reaching Volkrust we were both arrested by the Immigration Officer and were brought before the Magistrate. That was the first occasion in the life of the late Jagrani Devi in which she appeared before a Court. After hearing the charge against us, the Magistrate permitted us to proceed to Johannesburg on the personal security of Mr. Polak and the case was transferred to the Court of Pretoria. After innumerable troubles and difficulties this painful event was ended and our right of domicile was recognised by the authorities in the beginning of 1913.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

After the immigration struggle, a little later the great passive resistance struggle commenced and in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi she immediately left for Veeringing with ten Tamil ladies to get there arrested, but without result. She returned to Johannesburg with very disappointed heart and immediately prepared to cross the border of Natal. I also accompanied her from that moment onwards. On reaching Volkrust we were detained for a few hours and immediately released. We proceeded to Newcastle and the Great Strike commenced. Shortly after this we were both arrested, one by one, and each of us was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, which we served in the jail at Newcastle, Pieter Maritzburg and Durban respectively.

After the Gandhi-Smuts settlement, we went to Germisten, where Jagrani Devi started a night school. In the beginning of 1915, I came to Natal and founded an institution by the name of the Hindi Ashram in Clare Estate, near Durban, to provide free education to the Indian children. In this institution she worked day and night to educate the boys and girls in their mother-tongue. While at that time I was engaged in editing a Hindi journal called "Dharmavir" and the whole management of the institution fell to her lot.

On my returning later on from India, she suggested that we should start our own journal to advocate the Indian cause and I acted accordingly. She had voluntarily offered her services to work in the press from sunrise to sunset. But when everything had been completed and it was decided to commence the paper from the first week of May, unfortunately she passed away just a month later.

If you think fit to send this brief survey of her life with your few words to any magazine, kindly take a little trouble and spend your valuable time in doing so."

It is difficult for me to explain to the people of India how great will be the loss in Natal through the death of Jagrani Devi. She was one of the ladies whose character was moulded and fashioned by suffering and she was a mother to her own people. Her heart was always with the poor and she was never so happy as when she was teaching and caring for the children of the poor. It is necessary to understand that in South Africa a very large number of Indians, who have been indentured labourers in the past, are still living in terrible poverty and ignorance and misery. Her motherly heart was torn by the suffering she witnessed and in her ceaseless endeavours to relieve their misery she laboured on and at last in the midst of her labours met her death. She lived and died for the poor and the oppressed.

UNITY IS STRENGTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The political controversy between the Non-cooperators and Co-operators is practically brought to an end by the recent declaration of Mr. Lloyd George who has openly and distinctly revealed his autocratic mentality regarding India and its future. The last remnant of faith, reposed in the sincerity of British love for freedom and justice, has been shaken from its very foundation by the speech of the Premier whose whole tenure of office has been characterised by solemn promises which are meant to be broken when he thinks it necessary. The credulous Moderates have pinned their faith in the Reforms, have considered them to be substantial and workable, but they must have, in spite of the Viceroy's efforts to explain it away, found after this memorable speech that the method advocated by them for the attainment of Swaraj is still very much in the realm of theory. I think the Co-operators ought to take lesson from this and if they really have a warm corner, for India, in their hearts they must shake hands with the Extremists and thus jointly work for the upliftment of their country and for the realisation of their cherished dreams. So you, Moderates of India, behold the rising sun which has now arisen on the Indian horizon. Clear the mist in which you are enveloped, and bask in the sunshine of political freedom and liberty. Make hay while the sun shines and

Awake, arise or be for ever fallen!!!

The debt to our Mother Country is greater than words can express, but repayment surely can be made to be in closer association with our fellow-brothers; the abolition of all narrow-minded ideas of policy and the opening out of our sympathetic relations to those who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. Remember, you Cooperators a wrong turning may result in disaster, the lack of appreciation and support may result in utter failure. It is vital from an Indian point of view to preserve by every means in our power those relations which are absolutely essential for the brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God.—Yours, etc.,

C. JAMSETJEE.

COMMISSION ON INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reference to my appointment to the Commission on Intellectual Cooperation, under the auspices of the League of Nations, I shall be glad if you give me an opportunity in your journal for correcting an error for which some news agency may be responsible. In some Indian papers that have just come to hand, I observe that I am mentioned as occupying the chair of political economy in Calcutta. Allow me to point out that I do not hold this position.

Nor is this Commission in any sense political or concerned with securing the cooperation of unwilling countries with a system of control of which they may not approve.

It is an International Education Commission, composed of European savants, like Profs. Einstein, Bergson, Gilbert, Murray, Madame Currie and others and engaged in an attempt to co-ordinate educational methods and collate scientific information and the results of scientific research. It is also interested in linking up the scientific and general intellectual and scholastic life of the East and the West.—Yours, etc.,

D. N. BANNERJEA.

Geneva, Aug. 3.

SELF HELP UNIONS.

A public lecture was delivered in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, last week by Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny, under the auspices of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, when Dr. Velkar, Member of the Municipal Corporation, presided. Amongst the other speakers were Mr. Charles Wheeler, Editor, "Railway Times", and Rao Bahadur Pai, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor, and Mr. Roy Sampat. The president said, when he had been to England in 1919, he had opportunities to visit several trade unions, and more especially, the Railwaymen's Union there. Apart from helping the members of the Union in many ways to better their prospects, the trustees as well as members were tryink to prevent strikes rather than promote them for trivial matters. No strike would be declared, he said, unless at least 90 per cent of the total staff were in favour of it. The minimum number should be at least three-fourth of the total strength, otherwise, a nasty judgment of the Trustees and members would be suicidal to the interest of the other members not joining the strike, hence the reason of obtaining, the consent in writing of 90 per cent of the total strength. Moreover, provision would be made to the granting of subsistence allowance of one shilling a day to each member, during the period of strike. He was glad to state that Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, had declared only once since it was founded in April 1897, a sympathetic strike in 1913, to strengthen the cause of the strikers of South Indian Railway and during the strike period, the A. S. E. S. had granted Rs. 35,000 as subsistence allowance; it had its own Reserve Fund and other subsidiary Funds to the extent of one lakh and fifteen thousand rupees, and was doing excellent work for the benefit of its members.

Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny mainly dwelt on Self-Help Unions and prevention of strikes, and promotion of the welfare of all the employees, on the mutual benefit system.

(Continued from column 6.)

Khayum
Messrs M M Isfani and T V Shroff's Bahadorjung.
THE CHELTENHAM STEEPLE CHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.
Messrs W Deane-Freeman and A M Fawcett's Repartee.
Mr J M Hugo's Johnson
Mr H N Weber's Prim
Capt R S King and Mr T G Atherton's Elham Valley.
Capt J B Browne's Red Turk
Capt G C Barkar's Larigot
Capt G C Barkar's St. Bee
Mr E S Sword's Corkscrew
Mr A B Oliphant's Bristol Cream
Messrs F W Byass and R B Sheppard's Reigning Star
Mr Vernon's Tessie
Capt J H Wallington's Carbide.

POONA RACING SEASON.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

Saturday, 26th August, 1922.
Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 21st August, 1922.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr Frank's Brendan.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Charlie's Smile
Mr J C Galstaun's Starshot.
Mr J C Galstaun's Simon's Choice
Mr J C Galstaun's Floreal
Mr F M Garda's Silver Jug
Mr F M Garda's Allington
Capt. B Browne's Plaxtol.
Mr R R S's Archer
Mrs A Geddis' On Leave
Mr N Cannon's Treddle
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Northern Light
Mr M Goculdass' Silver Saint
Mr M Goculdas' William the Bean
Mr M Goculdass' Night Bomber
Mr M Goculdass' Entailed
Mr T M Thaddeus' Unitoi
Mr T M Thaddeus' The Devil
Mr. R H Gahagan's Festivity.
Mr W King's Love Glass
Mr Heath's Carborundum
Mr Heath's Marcodia
Mr Vernon's Night Watch
Mr K N Gamadia's Aleli
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's The Lamb
Genl Raja Sir Harisingh's Good Health

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 1 furlongs.
Mr J C Galstaun's Floreal
Mr F M Garda's Allington
Mrs J L Ainsworth's Verna
Mr F G Kennedy's Piccolo
Mr J N DeSouza's Dayspring.
Mr J N DeSouza's Grande Place
Mr Darey's Allensmore
Mr Kelso's Old Sport
Mr N Cannon's Atrocity
Mr A M S Mahomed's Murmansk
Mr Sangidas Jesirani's Starboard
Mr C N Wadia's Chinese White
Mr Hillman's Quite Dark
Mr M Goculdass' The Count
Mr M Goculdass' Dialect
Mr M Goculdass' Lemoine
Mr M Goculdass' Aldergrove
Mr M Goculdass' Entailed
Mr M Goculdass' Sarsaparilla
Mr T M Thaddeus' Divide
Mr. R H Gahagan's Whit Week.
Mr R H Gahagan's Cally.
Mr Heath's Marmion
Mr Heath's Magical
Mr S N Mahomeds Christmas Holiday
Mr A M Khairaz's Risen Again
Mr P G Singhanee's Scribble.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Southern Beauty.
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's The Lamb
Mr G Wesche-Dart's Belle Voyageuse II.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance about furlongs.
Mr B N Bhargava's Lace
Mr F M Garda's Olivine
Mr Darcy's Lady Loo
Mr R R S's Bathurst
Mr N Cannon's Ceremony.
Mr N Cannon's Florella
Mr A S Fezi's Anlivia
Mr A S Fezi's Cork Glass
Mr A S Fezi's Robina
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Braganza
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Walhachia.
Mr C N Wadia's Kintail
Mr M M Kerbhari's Greenfield
Mr B A Badshah's Milk Maid
Mr N Begmahomed's Red Cross Boy
Mr N Begmahomed's Sunnygama
H H Genl Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Samadh.
Mr M Goculdass' Footpedal
Mr Vernon's Oregon Pine
Mr Vernon's Anthracite
Mr T M Thaddeus' Sospello
Mr T M Thaddeus' Bonillotte
Mr T M Thaddeus Victoria Cross
Mr. S C Petit's Seventeans Jam (late Khalif Ferry.)
Mr W King's Lively
Mr Heath's Blackwater
Mr Heath's Golden Gleam
Mr P B Avasia's Eudorette
Mr P B Avasia's Barbary
Mr Vernon's Pine Box
Mr Vernon's Balira
Mr Gold's Mexican Eagle.
Mr Gold's Eccleston
Mr M C Patel's Pine Tree
Mr G Khamisa's Pin Money
Mr P G Singhanee's Lomo.
Mr P G Singhanee's Britomart.
Mr P G Singhanee's Rakings.
Mr P G Singhanee's Lisnasharragh.
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Mayfly Lamb
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Bohea
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Merion
Mr H R Bilimoria's Rivolette
Mr G Wesche-Dart's Cheery Girl.
Mr E Mahomed's Lady Changeful
Mr Munshi A M Abdulla's Rueful

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr G Khamisa's Summerton
Mr Noble's Dublin
Mr Noble's March Along
Mr. A S Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr S R A Wahab's Latiff
Mr Syed Rashid's Desert Flower
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Khundil
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Mandil
Messrs H Hasanally and A K Ghanoodia's Honeysuckle
Mr M Cursetjee's Karam
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Taj
Mr M Goculdass' Mikado
Mr M Goculdass' Trade Mark
Mr Heath's Arthur
Messrs W King and P G Singhanee's Tit Bits

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance miles.
Mr. Esmail Hashum's Napoleon.
Mr Goorji Jacoob's Sirtib
Mr A R Dakeel's Shah
Mr Noble's Wadi
Mr R I. Sajun's Limerick
Mr J K Irani's Balance
Mr Theodore Gincolo's Buchefalos.
Mr A M S Mahomed's Triumph
Mr Saleh Moosa's Nakib
Mr Saleh Moosa's Arbeed
Messrs S R A Wahab and M Shaffi's Cannon
Mr S R A Wahab's Yellow Silk
Mr Saleh Beg's Helicon
Mr Syed Rashid's Sir Jamal
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Black Prince
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Shanavaz
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Champion.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Truehove
Mr N B Patel's Jerwan
Mr H Hassanally's Last Day
Mr Khalif bin Saif's Muslat
Mr Ebrahim Kadum's Alder
Mr M H Sharaballi's Trafalgar
Mr H Cursetjee's Obized
Mr D Kursondas' Amirjung
Messrs. Sangidas Jesiram and T M Goculdass' Bahadur-ul-Mulk.
Messrs Sangidas Jesiram and T M Thaddeus' Zohal.
Messrs B A Badsha and B J Irani's Arabian Gold.
Mr S B Irani's Towfik
Messrs A E Stephen and A K Esa's Sannayal
Mr H A Mahomed's Salute
Mr H A Mahomed's Warrant
Mr Abood Isak's Laffy
Mr Abdul Ghani bin Talib's Wincher
Mr M Goculdass' Marquis
Mr M Goculdass' Gulmarg
Mr M Goculdass' Grey Rosette
Mr M Goculdass' Marshal Foch
Mr Marks' Black Guinea
Mr Gubber Mahomed's Coroner
Mr M Ahmed's Hoojax (late Uddaib.
Mr Faraj bin Sarad Kapadwala
Nawabzada Abdul Karim Khan's Sowcar
Mr A M Shamlen's Orator
Mr R Bomanjee's Rosalia
Mr B Ciravagna's Careless
Agn Cocchick Shah's Kingscraft.
Messrs A A Ajam and H Noormahomed's

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Imperial Bank of India Second Local Genl. Meeting, Bank Street, 4 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Agricultural Implements Co., Ltd. (Messrs V. D. Thackersey & Co.), Rampart Row 12-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 24.

Women's Council At Home, Town Hall, 5-7 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Flanders and Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon.
The Currimbhoy Woollen and Silk Mills Ltd., Shareholders' Meeting, 137, Esplanade Road, 12-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-40 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30, and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.
Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.
(VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 45	7 00
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	21 40	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail ...	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 25
Rajputana Express ...	7 45	20 45
Mail Passenger	21 30	7 0

BAND NOTICES.

The Band of the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry will play a programme of Music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.).
The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. I. will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Macedonia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 25th instant.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

354 feet of rupees have upto now been raised in the scheme for raising "a mile of rupees."

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. P. H. A. Delvis presiding, when a resolution of condolence on the death of Sir V. D. Thackersey was passed. The resolution expressed the loss sustained by the Trust on the death of Sir Vithaldas who was a member of the Trust for eight years and who took continual interest in the affairs of that body. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Lady Thackersey.

INJURY CAUSED BY COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

The northern side of a wall of a house belonging to the Improvement Trust at Dongri, which was being pulled down, suddenly collapsed on Sunday last and fell on a hut of corrugated iron-sheets, as a result of which the sheets were damaged and a girl, Bhikibai, aged five and a boy, Limba Kanoo, aged 16, who were putting up in a room close to the house were injured. Both of them were removed to the J. J. Hospital where their injuries were dressed. The girl has been detained in the hospital, while the boy was allowed to go home.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. MANTOLA.

The following is the list of Passengers by the B. I. s.s. Mantola which left Bombay yesterday for Port Said and Plymouth:—

Mrs and Miss Birch, Mrs H M Burgess, and Infant, Mr Bayly, Mr Blackman, Mr H P Burman, Mr R Chester, Mr J Connell, Mr R B Covington, Cook, Major Cheyne, Capt K C B Dawes, Mr Dawson, Mr H Donovan, Mr Dyer, Capt Delapons, Mr Phillips Faisal, Mr A F Frey, Mr. Forbes, Sister Francis, Mr Farrar, Miss French, Mr and Mrs Fane, Mr S A Gadkari, Mr C W Gore, Mrs G Grace, and 2 Children, Mr F A and Mrs Hewitt, Mr Henderson, Mr Johnson, Mr Jessel, Miss James, Mr Johnson, Mr D F Kapadia, Mr Nazir Khan, Capt Kochauski, Mr T R Lang, Capt A Lester, Mrs and Infant, Mr Lindsay, Mr R W Maidment, Mr N N Menon, Mr M N Michelsen, Mr A Milton, Mr Merrin, Mr Michan, Mr Murphy, Mr Mackenzie Mr O Nugent Mr Nicholson, Capt Nesbitt, Mr Owens, Mr Potbury, Mr Pattinson, Mr Potter, Mr Roberts, Mr Robb, Capt Snell, Mr Salisbury, Capt S L Slocock, Mr R A O Smith, Mrs Stanbury, Mr and Mrs J Tinker, Mr Tunney, Mr Thompson, Mr J Wallace, Mr Wilson, Mr H S Ward, Lt-Co E H Waring, Capt A O F Winkler, Mr J S Witchell.

TODAY'S MEETING.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT KALYAN.

Under the auspices of the A. S. R. S. Kalyan Branch, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny of the Co-operative Philanthropic movement, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day Wednesday (near the Railway Employees' Quarters) on "Advantages to members of Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants by mutual benefit system." Mr. J. Gidney, the Branch Secretary at Kalyan, will preside, and amongst other speakers, will be, Mr. D. Cowasji, Mr. Alex. and Mr. Jones.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

LECTURE ON CIVICS.

The fourth lecture on Civics by Principal Puntambekar will be delivered to-morrow (Thursday) at 5 p.m. in the Gandhi Hall of the National Medical College. The lecture is opened for all students.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before the bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates composed of Messrs. A. R. King and Jehangir Vicajee, Dawood Kassum, Victoria Driver No. 810, was charged with demanding more than the legal fare.

The evidence showed that Mr. J. Mackwan of the "Bombay Chronicle" engaged the accused's victoria with two ladies of his family from Boribunder Station on the 19th instant at 11 a.m., and after an hour's detention in the Fort returned to Boribunder a few minutes before 12 noon. The legal fare was annas twelve for the hour but the accused was offered Rs. 1-4, viz: eight annas more than the legal fare, but he was not satisfied and demanded Rs. 2-8 per hour saying that was the revised fare. On the complainant's refusing to pay Rs. 2-8 he became disorderly which created a crowd of several persons. He was arrested by the police constable No. 2811, and charged with demanding more legal fare.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Their worships in convicting the accused observed that it has been a common practice with victoria drivers to demand excessive fares especially when they see ladies accompanied by gentlemen, and become disorderly if they are not satisfied with what they demand for their fare. They had seen cases of this kind coming very often in court and their worships thought this undesirable practice required examplary punishment. The accused was fined Rs. 20 or in default 20 days' simple imprisonment.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF REVOLVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Dost Mohmed charged Ahmed Feroz Abdul, with possessing one automatic revolver, two magazines and six rounds of ammunition.

The evidence showed that on information received Sub-Inspector Dost Mohmed kept a watch on the accused and searched his person at Musafirkhana when he found the revolver and ammunition complained of.

The accused pleaded guilty. His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Dost Mohmed charged Shivprasad Mathuradas, a motor-car driver in the employ of Mr. Patrick Swan with rash and negligent driving, thereby causing the death of Laxmibai (65).

The prosecution case was that at about 5 p.m. on August 7 (Cocoanut Fair Day) the accused was driving his master's car along Ballard Estate after dropping his master at the Taj Mahal Hotel. The accused had driven his master that day from Khandala to Taj Mahal, a distance of 72 miles. There were a number of pedestrians at Nicol Road leading to Ballard Estate on that day including the deceased. The deceased was knocked down by the accused's car and two wheels of the car passed over her. She died on the spot. The accused was driving his car fast and did not heed the warnings of the policeman on duty.

The defence was that he was driving his car slowly in view of the fact that he was near his garage.

The accused's master gave him a good certificate and said he had found him a careful driver.

His Worship convicted the accused and in view of the good certificate given by his master sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 700 out of which Rs. 300 were ordered to be given to the relatives of the deceased.

THIEF COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bhogilal Kishorilal (75) was charged with theft of clothes and diamond buttons valued at Rs. 883.

The evidence showed that Javerchand Naginchand, a jeweller, went to the Mahabir Swami Temple to bathe leaving his clothes outside, among which was a shirt with the diamond buttons. On coming out of the temple he found his clothes missing. Next day the accused was seen about the same time lifting up a pair of new shoes belonging to another complainant when he was arrested and the stolen property recovered.

As the accused had twenty-one previous convictions His Worship committed him to take his trial in High Court Sessions.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF REVOLVER.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, Bahadurali Karimbux was charged with being in possession of a five-chambered revolver and nine cartridges without a license.

The evidence showed that on August 20, the accused's house was raided by Inspector Fern and Sub-Inspectors Achreker and Dere in connection with a complaint of houses breaking and theft of property valued at Rs. 1,822. In the course of enquiries the revolver and cartridges were found in accused's room. The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment. Enquiries are being made in the case of house-breaking and theft.

CORONER'S COURT.

JAMMED BETWEEN WAGONS.

On Saturday at about 11 p.m. some workmen of the B. B. and C. I. Railway were working on a culvert on the line between Mahaluxmi and Parel when it started raining and they all took shelter in various places. One of them Pitai Surjoo, by name, aged about 25, went with some labourers and took shelter near the wagons. Shunting had commenced at the time and later Pitai was found lying cut up on the line. No warning had been given before the shunting commenced.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King, the Coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday. The jury returned the verdict that Pitai died being run over by wagons of the B. B. and C I. Railway, which were being shunted. The jury remarked that no warning seemed to have been given before the sunting commenced.

FATAL FALL FROM A COTTON STACK.

At the G. T. Hospital, Mr. H. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Dagroo Chandiba, a labourer, aged 40.

Bhiku Matadeo, a labourer said that he was working with the deceased in a cotton depot at Colaba. On Saturday both of them were trying to climb a stack of cotton bales. The deceased told the witness not to go up in case the bales collapsed. The deceased, then, commenced to climb and the witness stood near the door. The deceased lost his hold of a bale and fell to the ground from a height of about fifteen feet. The witness picked him up and put him aside. The Police, then, came and removed him to the hospital.

Captain A. B. D'Souza, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, was of opinion that the cause of death was cerebral haemorrhage.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of Dagroo was caused by cerebral haemorrhage due to his having accidentally fallen from a stack of cotton bales.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A copy of Young India Calendar for 1923, containing photos of almost all the prominent national leaders of the day and a coloured picture of Mahatma Gandhi and Hind Mata in the centre. The calendar is published by Mr. Dinanath Bawa Dass, Publisher, Lohari Gate, Lahore and is priced ans. 12.

"Rising Sun" toilet and Washing soaps manufactured from purely vegetable oils, by the Deccan Paint and Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Hyderabad, Deccan. The sole selling agents of these soaps in Bombay are Khan Bahadur B. P. Byramjee and Co., Home Street, Fort.

Ramshaw's Blue Black Ink, from Messrs. V. Prabha and Co., sole agents, New Bhatwadi, Birgaum.

MULSHI PETHA COMPENSATION.

THE QUESTION OF SUITABIE LANDS.

The Director of Information has sent the following for publication:—

In June of last year a special officer was appointed to select suitable land to be granted as compensation to the cultivators whose fields were being acquired for the Nila-Mula Hydro-Electric works. Mr. Indolikas, the officer selected for this duty had served for five years in the Mulshi Petha area and was familiar with the rice land that was to be acquired. The land finally selected by him is situated in the Dindori Taluka of Nasik District, about 150 miles from Mulshi Petha and after necessary improvements (which would be carried out by Government) would be in no way inferior to the lands that are to be submerged.

Every effort has been made to induce the expropriated ryots to take up this land. A notice was issued in September 1921 and widely circulated in all the affected villages by the patils and talatis, pointing out that good rice land was available. The acquisition officers explained the position to all owenrs who came to them for compensation and offered to accompany them to the Dindori area, and assist in the selection of the lands. It was also notified that the Government would pay the expenses of the patils of the villages who went to see the land.

Not a single villager from Mulshi Petha has visited Dindori. Not one has asked for compensation in land. All desire to take advantage of the liberal cash compensation that has been fixed.

Government has, therefore, decided that no further steps with regard to the finding of suitable land for the cultivators of Mulshi Petha need be taken.

BHIWANI COTTON SPG. AND FMG. MILLS, CO.

A SHAREHOLDER'S PROTEST.

The 12th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Malharrao Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, when Mr. Pestonji Manekji Kanga, presided. The directors' report together with the audited balance sheet made up for the fifteen months ending 31st March 1922, was moved by the Chairman for adoption. In the course of the report, it was stated—Your Directors lay before you the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for fifteen months ending 31st March 1922. They regret to say, as will appear from the Balance Sheet, that there is a loss of Rs. 8,400-11-0. During the period the Agents were not able to dispose of their stock of cloth owing to famine in the Province of Punjab and therefore there was a considerable decline in the prices of cloth produced by the Company for the market of the said Province. The Mill stock as at 31st March 1922, was checked by Auditors as usual. The Mill and other Buildings Machinery, Accessories, cotton, cloth, yarn, stores, etc., are insured for the current year for Rs. 37,50,000.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report regretted that the Company had suffered a loss of Rs. 8,400 on account of famine in the Province of Punjab and the prices of goods having fallen down in the market.

After the report had been duly seconded, Mr. Indra Narayan, a shareholder, in opposing the report said that it was a pity that when all the mills in the whole of India made profits and declared dividends to the extent of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per share, their Company had suffered a loss of Rs. 8,400. They, at present, were not aware of the exact position of the Company. He proposed that at least two of the directors of the Company should be sent to Bhiwani with a view to obtain information in connection with the working of the mill. The shareholders should think over the matter in view of the loss that the Company had suffered. They wanted to know whether the loss was due to the goods having remained unsold in the market, or that they were not in accordance with the demands of the people. If there was a defect in the management, then, surely they should have an expert manager. He hoped the directors would go to the Punjab and make investigations in the matter.

The chairman, then, called upon Mr. Murlidhar Tarachand to explain the position of the Company. He said for four months they could not get the required amount of coal, with the result that the mill had to suffer. There was also a famine in the Punjab last year. Most of their goods were being sold in the Amritsar market, and as their goods last year were not in very great demand in the market, they remained unsold. The directors were willing to go to the Punjab for making investigations in the matter. Besides there was labour trouble in the mill, which had been so, as a matter of fact, since the mill was started. He had nothing, further, to say in the matter.

The chairman, in putting the resolution to the vote, said that the directors would take into serious consideration all that Mr. Indra Narayan had said about the Company. When out of 287 looms in the mill only 80 worked, how could they expect to make profit? He assured them that the directors would pay attention to the matter.

The report was put to the vote and was declared carried, Mr. Indra Narayan, being the only dissentient.

After the directors and the auditors had been reelected, the meeting was dissolved.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR FINED.

Mr. A. J. Antia, First Class Honorary Magistrate of Bandra, delivered judgment on Monday in the cases of Thomas D'Mello vs. Jos. Pascoal D'Mello and two others; and Jos. Pascoal D'Mello and six others. The cases had excited considerable local interest, because Mr. Jos. Pascal D'Mello is a Municipal Councillor.

In the case against Thomas D'Mello and others, His Worship in the course of his judgment, said that this case was brought up by Jos. P. D'Mello to bolster up a possible defence in the counter-case brought against him and others. His Worship holding the accused not guilty, acquitted Mr. Thomas D'Mello and the six other persons accused with him.

In the case of Thomas D'Mello vs. Jos. Pascoal D'Mello, Mrs. Divina D'Mello, his stepmother, and Joseph D'Cruz, his nephew, his worship held accused Nos. 1 and 2 guilty; and giving the benefit of doubt to accused No. 3, acquitted him.

In passing the sentence, his worship remarked "It pains me to convict you, but I have to do my duty. You are a Municipal Councillor, and as such you have some social position. One would not expect a person like you to commit such an act of rowdyism and assault. You have allowed your temper to get the better of you discretion. But, considering your position, I shall impose on you only a light punishment, with a severe warning however that this will, I trust, be considered by you, a lesson."

His worship fined Mr. Jos. Pascoal D'Mello, the accused No. 1, Rs. 50 and Mrs. Divina D'Mello the accused No. 2, Rs. 10.

BULLS VS. BEARS.

PARTY TACTICS EXACERBATE FEELINGS.

For some months past there has been a great deal of ill-feeling brewing in the old Share Bazar between the Bull and the Bear coteries. For the past many years the bears have had things all their own way, owing to many circumstances, and Bear raids in the share market have cost a good bit of penny to the Bulls. Not that the Bulls were never in the ascendant, but the Bears, generally, by the end of the year, not only made good their losses, but got something more in the bargain. Since the beginning of the year, almost, a strong Bull syndicate has been manipulating the market much to their advantage, to all appearances; and with the good financial backing they have been able to secure, their position has been almost impregnable. The Bears, on the other hand, have been paying, month after month, large differences, as the market has gone against them consistently. The Bears, not accustomed to these tactics, tried their best some months ago to control prices, but they were not successful in this. They then tried to limit the prices in a few shares and for some weeks, and this was done. In this operation some of the general public who had speculated in the particular scrip on the Bull side got hit in the bargain. The Bull syndicate, on the other hand, it is stated, has a large holding which they will only be able to dispose of in a rising market.

ALLEGED ASSAULTS.

However, things were in this position, when the market closed last. On the opening day, finding that the bazar was oversold, the Bulls, again, began their operations and shares jumped up. It is stated that the Bulls, as is only natural in their own interests, wanted to take the prices of Currims and Davids to a high level, but the Bears resented this. It must be stated that the Bears have been given ample opportunities by the directorate of the Share Bazar to close their transactions, but they have not taken much advantage of these facilities. Police Court cases were instituted by the Bulls against the Bears for assault to be eventually withdrawn.

FEEINGS EXACERBATED.

On Tuesday afternoon, when the share bazar opened as usual at 12 noon, the Bulls tried to raise the prices of Currims and Davids. The prices at once jumped up by about 200 to 300 rupees in a short time. The Bears, however, tried to bring them down by selling the Currims at about 1,6 0 or so. This went on some time, but the feelings were so exceerbated between the two parties that the Bears who were in greater force, tried to hustle the Bulls and their men out of the bazar. Some men went out of the bazar, seeing the excited state of minds of the bear operators. The Secretary, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, seeing things getting out of hand, at once ordered the Bazar to be closed, and this was done. The matter stands at that. Nobody was injured, so far.

A BACKHANDED ANSWER.

The street vocalist was singing a moist and mournful dirge when a carpenter's apprentice hailed him.

"I'll give you sixpence," he said, "if you'll stay in this shed and sing until I come back. I think I must have swallowed a sponge."

Soon the apprentice reappeared, wiping his mouth, and paid the promised reward.

"I suppose," said the vocalist, "my voice is about the same as yours, an' that you thought your boss wouldn't know you were away—eh?"

The other looked at him indignantly.

"Your voice the same as mine? I hope not!" he said fervently. "As a matter of fact, it's the same as the noise my saw makes, and I wanted the guv'nor to think I was working hard on those planks!"

SPEEDING UP HENRY.

Father was angry.

"Are you writing to that young man of yours again, Elsie? You've been writing to him for years! How do you sign your letters?"

"Oh, I always say: 'I remain ever your loving Edith Jones.'"

Father thought a moment. Then he said firmly:

"Well, strike out the 'I remain ever,' and put three lines under the 'Jones.' It's time that young man was coming to the point."

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTION.

The following are the 14 candidates for the 6 vacancies of representatives of the D (Girgaum) Ward in the Provincial Congress Committee:—

1. Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala.
2. Mr. Osman Sobani.
3. Mr. C. H. Sopariwalla.
4. Mr. R. Venkatram.
5. Mr. R. N. Bapasola.
6. Mr. N. M. Haldipur.
7. Mr. S. A. Dange.
8. Dr. D D Saibaye.
9. Prof. L. G. Khare.
10. Mr. P. V. Sherma.
11. Mr. D. V. Naik.
12. Mr. K. H. Manohar.
13. Mr. V. R. Vagh.
14. Miss K. Tulaskar.

The election will take place on Saturday the 2nd September, 1922.

The polling box will be kept in the Committee's Office, Govardhan Mansion, New Bhatwadi Road, near Two Temples, Girgaum, and polling will continue from 7 to 10 a.m. (S. T.) and from 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.) Voting papers will be supplied to registered members at the office.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

STAFF (5) BEAT G. I. P. INSTITUTE.

Further play in connection with the Rovers Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground before a large crowd of spectators. Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. The afternoon proved free from rain and play proceeded without any interruption.

The day's game was a replay of the drawn match between the Staff and G. I. P. Institute. The previous day's game had proved a very exciting one and the long drawn out contest which had ended in a draw had provided a good display of sound football tactics. Consequently, the replay and its verdict was awaited with considerable expectation by the spectators. However, all promise of a balanced and well contested game was set at nought for as events turned out a totally different verdict was scored yesterday. The Staff won a facile victory with a score of five goals to nil. This reversal of the previous day's verdict was perhaps not very surprising as the Staff paraded a distinctly superior eleven. But that the G. I. P. was not able to respond with at least one goal is surprising judging from the fervour they displayed the previous day.

During the first half the Staff scored three goals. The game began with the Staff vigorously attacking. From the start they left no doubt in the minds of spectators as to who would be the ultimate winners of the day. Fletcher the new centre-forward proved a valuable acquisition and played excellently as the pivotal man of the forward line. Off a clever pass from Calvert the right in he, scored the first goal within ten minutes of the start. Some mid-field play followed, when another attacking bout was started by the Staff quintette. Peel and Sawers were often called upon to save Mawers the goal-keeper, stopped many ugly balls and elicited frequent applause. But the Staff forwards were not to be denied and before the first half closed, Coles and Fairey scored the second and third goals, respectively. Play during the second half was of an extremely one sided character. Throughout the Staff maintained the attack at full pressure the Calvert—Fletcher—Snow combination played up splendidly and carefully fed as they were by the backs Holmes and Bellingham, Fletcher found no difficulty in evading the defence and notching two more goals. The attacks of the G. I. P were extremely feeble and Wormald and Worsley pulled them up sharply whenever they succeeded in penetrating the outer defences of the military tear. The score at the end stood thus:—

STAFF ..... 5 goals.
G. I. P. ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Staff:—Goal—Spencer; Backs—Wormald and Worsley; Halves—Wood, Holmes, and Bellingham; Forwards—Balls, Calvert, Fletcher, Snow and Cole.

G. I. P. (Bombay):—Goal—Mawer: Backs—Peel and Sawyers; Halves—Holiday, Thompson and Lewis; Forwards—Anderson, Kirkham, Carr, Lawther and Shirkfield.

Referee:—Lieut. A. H Tarbotton.

POONA GYMKHANA SCRATCH.

The Poona Gymkhana have scratched from the tournament, and the Durham Light Infantry whom they were to meet thus get a walk-over and will meet the winners of the Bombay Gymkhana—Y. M. C. A. match in the second round. The matches to be played this week have consequently been re-arranged and now stand as lows:—

Wednesday, August 23.—Green Howards vs. K. S. L. I.

Thursday, August 24.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.

Friday, August 25.—Benbal United vs. R. G. A.

Saturday, August 26.—K. O. Y. L. I. vs. United F. C., Colaba

Monday, Aug. 28.—Durham Light Infantry vs. Winner of Bombay Gymkhana—Y. M. C. A.

Tuesday, August 29.—Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders vs. Winner of Bengal United—R. G. A.

POONA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

The Bombay Gymkhana fifteen played, the 78th Brigade R. F. A. last evening in the first round of the Poona Rugby Tournament. The game was fast throughout but the Bombay Gymkhana outplayed their opponents at every stage winning by one drop goal, one goal and six tries or 27 points in all to nil.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

At Cheltenham to-day Gloucestershire beat Essex by six wickets. Nottinghamshire defeated Leicestershire by an innings and twenty-eight runs at Nottingham.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

"Martha, you'll have to do better, or I shall give you notice," said the mistress to her new maid.

"But I'm doing my best mum," Martha snivelled.

"Yesterday afternoon you insulted a friend of mine."

"Why, mum——

"When Mr. Greening called for me with his golf clubs, you slammed the door in his face."

"Golf clubs, mum?" said Martha. "Why, I thought he was an umbrella mender!"

KIRKEE RACES.

FOURTH MONSOON MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

Although entries gave promise of some interesting racing for the 4th Kirkee Monsoon Meeting, this evening numerous scratchings rather spoiled the effect, when it came to the final acceptance. The result was that Punters had rather restricted fields from which to choose, and odds were correspondingly meagre. Favourites won in almost every event, the only exception being, Somborous, who was at slightly more favourable odds than Isbury Rose in the 6th Race. Mr. Adams broke his shoulder blade owing to a mishap in the second race He was riding Cliquot but in pulling up the mare owing to a false start, she came down throwing her rider. Mr. Ward however took Mr. Adams' place and Cliquot ran both in the second and in the fourth race.

THE LATTIMORE CUP. Distance Half Mile.

Winner Cup value Rs. 49 presented by Mr. J. Lattimore, second Rs. 20, third Rs. 10.

G. Bell's NALDERA 10-8 Mr. Meyer 1
H. Cursetjee's SIKHER 10-8 Capt. Fawcett 2
Dara Cowasjee's JODHA 10-8, Sgt. Price ... 3

Also Ran:—Alamgir 10-12.

Betting: 2 8to 1 on Naldera, 3 to 1 against Jodha, 4 Sikher, 8 Alamgir.

Won by one length, half a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time:—1 min. 1 secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 13 for win, Rs. 6 and Rs. 3 for places.

THE POLO SCURRY. Distance 2½ furlongs.

Winner Rs. 49, second Rs. 20, third Rs. 10.

H N Weber's PRIM 12-0, Capt. Weger ... 1
Capt. J E Hance's JOAN 12-0, Mr. Meyer ... 2
Major Hodgin's THE POEM, 12 6 Mr. Fawcett 3

Also Ran:—Cliquot 12-0, Badgley 11-0.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Prim, 6 to 4 against The Poem, 5 to 1 against Joan, 7 Cliquot and Bidgley.

Won by half a length, the same between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—33 2/5 secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 6 for win; Rs. 6 and Rs. 9 for places.

THE IRANI CUP. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Cup, value Rs. 49, presented by Mr. J. K. Irani, second Rs. 20, third Rs. 10.

Mr. Fawcett's CIDER 10-5 Owner 1

THE AUXILIARY FORCE CUP. Closed race. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Cup, value Rs. 49 presented by the Poona Rifles, second Rs. 20, third Rs. 10.

Major S S Hodgin's THE POEM 11-7 Mr. Fawcett 1
Capt. J E Hance's JOAN 11-7 Mr. Meyer ... 2
Capt. Carmichael's CLIQUOT 11-7, Capt. Harris 3

Also Ran:—First Impressions 9-0 (car. 9-5)

Betting: 5 to 2 on The Poem, 2 to 1 against First Impressions, 4 Joan, 5 Cliquot.

Won by 3 lengths, 1½ lengths 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1min. 9 secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 6 for win, Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 for places.

THE AUSTWICK CUP. Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Cup value Rs. 49, presented by Capt. W. D Austwick, second Rs. 20, third Rs. 10.

Abdulla Mana's SIMON 10-2 Capt. Miss ... 1
M. B. Sharabalii's PERSIAN STAR 10-6, Mr. Fawcett 2
Dara Cowasji's PARLIAMENT 9-12 Sgt. Price 3

Also Ran:—Chandkhan 9-3 (car. 9-11), Kapurthala 8-8 (car. 9-2).

Betting: Evens Persian Star and Simon, 5 to 2 against Kapurthala, sixes others.

Won by half a length, a length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time—1 mins. 27 3/5 secs.

Tote No tickets sold on winner, Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 for places.

THE COWASJI CUP. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Cup Value Rs. 49 presented by Mr. Dara Cowasji, second Rs. 20, third Rs. 10.

Capt. C B Farrar's SOMBOROUS 9-11, Capt. Newill 1
Gamadia's OUTRAM'S FANCY 9-11 Capt. Miss 2
D. Greenhalgh's ISBURY ROSE 10-3 Mr. Fawcett 3

Also Ran: Miss Glad Eyes, 10-10.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Isbury Rose, even money Sombrous, 5 to 2 against Miss Glad Eyes, 5 to 1 against Outram's Fancy.

Won by one length, half a length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1min. 5 4/5secs.

Tote Paid Rs. 10 for win; Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 for places.

THE GOLMAL CUP. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Cup value Rs. 49 presented by Raja Trimulrao of Gulwal, second Rs. 20, third Rs. 10.

W. Deane Freeman and A. M. Fawcett's REPARTEE 11-3, Mr. Fawcett 1
Col. Beaumont's SCOTTIFER 11-3, Capt. Miss 2
Capt. C. B Farrar's EMPTY TITLE 11-10, Capt. Newill 3

Also Ran:—King's Head 12-1, Cordite 11-3, Lupinus 11-3 (car. 11-5).

Betting: 2 to 1 on Reparee, even money Empty Title, 8 to 1 against Lupinus, tens and twelves others.

Won by 1½ lengths, the same between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 7 4-5secs.

MOTORLESS AIR-YACHTS.

EPOCH-MAKING CHARACTER OF RHOEN FLIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The epoch-making character of the flights made by motorless aeroplanes or "sail-planes" in Rhoen hills in Germany clearly shewn by the details, which have just been received.

Hentzen, a young engineering student accomplished his two hours' flight in a one-decker sailplane, the largest machine at th meeting, in competition for a prize of hundred thousand marks offered by the German aeroplane industry. He cruised in all directions at a height of six hundred feet for one hour and three-quarters, passing the starting point repeatedly. Then he flew for over six miles in a straight line and made a perfect landing.

Another pilot flew for over one hour. These sailplanes can be described as air yachts, and are designed so as to utilise the wins for ascending, descending, and advancing with or against the wind. Hentzen subsequently declared that a longer flight was not now a matter of machine, but of nerve, on which great strain was put.

A Peshawar message of the 21st instant says:—

It is reported that the harvest prospects in Russian Turkestan are bad and that the Soviet officials commandeered nineteenths of the crops nominally in accordance with their communistic theories actually for military supply purposes.—(A. P.)

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"SOODH SWADESHI."—You have not signed your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, August 23, 1922.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

News contained in the English papers to hand by the last mail—mostly pro-Greek—clears up much of the mystery hanging like a pall over the situation in the Near East. There is considerable Greek—and pro-Greek—propaganda to create an impression that "public opinion in Greece has reached the utmost limit of its patience by the prolongation of the war." It is also stated—by the pro-Greek propagandists, of course—that "the Allied decisions with regard to Asia Minor will be observed by the Greeks provided that those decisions are for an autonomous State and assure the safety of the Christians. The proclamation of an autonomous State by the Hellenic Government to-day in Smyrna prepares the way for such an approach to the problem of Thrace." This explains the hasty proclamation of the autonomy of Smyrna by the Greek Government—regardless of any obligations, and without waiting for the convenience of the Allies—and also the hasty mobilising of Greek troops on the Thracian frontier, which constitutes a grave menace to the safety of Constantinople. In London, "the Greek diplomatic circles" are pouring the poison into the sympathetic ears of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, and the anti-Turkish section of the English Press "that if the present situation continues much longer the Christian population in Asia Minor—beyond the reach of the Greek armies—will be exterminated." And it is even asserted, on behalf of the Greeks, "that the policy of drift that has been in vogue for such a long period is exerting an exceedingly serious effect on their country and on the Near East generally, and they trust that the Allies are at last awakened to the fact that concerted pressure must be brought to bear immediately on the Turks to put an end to the existing state of affairs." Here then we have the key to the Premier's extraordinarily violent attack on Turkey. The British attitude, which is believed to be hostile to Turkey, is shown by the refusal of the offer by the Sultan's Government "to place twenty thousand men at the disposal of the Allies" to counteract the Greek insolence. In the meanwhile, "Mustafa Kemal Pasha has offered aid to the French, if required", and there is no doubt that even to-day, distressed and disorganized as the Turks are, they would teach the Greeks a much-needed lesson if the British Government were to withdraw their support of the Greeks. But that is the last thing one can expect from an avowedly pro-Greek Prime Minister.

It is obvious that there are many people in England—and their number is increasing—who feel that the selfish and short-sighted policy of the Government is causing serious injury to the Empire, and who wish to see, even more for the sake of the Empire which they love than for obliging the Turks, an honourable peace and settlement in the Near East. During mail week, Lord Lamington in the House of Lords asked the Government—

"whether the telegram in "The Times" of July 27 was correct in saying that the Greek Government would not abandon her ties with Asia Minor; whether great distress did not prevail in the territories occupied by the Greeks; whether any financial assistance was being given by this country with the sanction of the Government; and whether the permission given to Greek ships of war to pass through the Bosphorus was not a breach of that neutrality which the Government stated would be observed as between Greece and Turkey. He said a very bold step had been taken by the Greek Government in attempting to march on Constantinople. He would have liked even stronger action to have been taken than that which had been announced by the Prime Minister. He hoped that the Government would show that they did not intend that any further affront to Turkey should be given. In his view the idea that Turkish rule was perfectly barbaric was quite incorrect. There had been statements made by various people showing that what the Turks had suffered at the hands of the Greeks had been quite as bad as anything that the Turks had inflicted on them. He wished to know if the Commission of Inquiry which had been asked for by the Turks and the Moslems in this country and in India some months ago to go out to Asia Minor was to be appointed. It was inconceivable that these massacres should be allowed to continue simply because the Powers could not agree as to how the Commission should be constituted. He was told that arms had been supplied to Greece, and that at any rate this country had been conniving at financial assistance being given to that country. He wished that the Lord Chancellor would impress upon the Government that they ought to carry out the promises which had been made to the Moslems throughout the world."

The Lord Chancellor was, of course, absent—conveniently we suppose—enjoying the hospitality of Sir Arthur Crossfield, a notorious pro-Greek, and the Earl of Crawford, who took upon himself the duties of his chief—Lord Balfour—indulged in evasions and prevarications, in which British Ministers are mostly past-masters, and "as to the point of Greek ships of war passing through the Bosphorus he did not accept the charge that England had broken her pledges right and left." On this point, however, no one ever expected a British Minister to admit that his Government was guilty of a serious breach of faith. We have, however, far more reliable testimony that "the Bosphorus until this moment has been serving openly as a naval base for the Greek fleet, which has been using it to go out to destroy defenceless Turkish towns and to afflict their already afflicted population with yet further misery." The public has not yet forgotten the deliberately cold-blooded act of the Greeks in bombarding the town of Samsoun, utterly disregarding the claims of neutrality and with the connivance, as it were, of the Allies. We are not surprised that the Turks should interpret the policy of Great Britain especially as "nothing but hostility to the interests and to the revival of the Ottoman nation." Of course, the Turks have given up, we think wisely, the attempt to "enlighten about Turkey those (in Britain) who obstinately refuse to see that even the vital interests of their own country urge them to be fair to the Ottoman nation." Such blindness, it is considered, "is invincible. For years now nothing has been left undone to wound the *amour propre* of the Turkish nation, which has played so great a role in history for centuries." From Gladstone to Lloyd George, history has repeated itself, and we are driven to the conclusion that "Christian" Europe, especially Great Britain, is not willing to tolerate an enlightened and progressive Turkey, trying to fulfil her great mission in the world.

We are now told by a well-informed correspondent—and the information is sufficiently startling—that "in 1919, needing Greek troops for an invasion of Soviet Russia, the Allies paid the price by allowing Venizelos to occupy Smyrna and so launched a new horror of war in the valleys of Aidin." About the other phases of the George-Venizelos relations, enough has already been said in these columns. The Allies, especially the British, have paid dearly for a rotten bargain. Soviet Russia continues to thrive, and necessity has infused a new spirit among the beaten Turks. There is after all some truth in the old adage that out of evil cometh good. It is gratifying that the Turks are undaunted by all the trials and tribulations that have descended so fast on them and have succeeded in evolving from the terrible wreck of war an organic structure, such as has never been witnessed before, sufficiently strong to rouse the admiration of a disinterested world. Considering all things, it seems to us that the situation in the Near East has been rendered grave by the attitude of British statesmen. The brave Turks are carrying on an unequal contest, and it seems to us that the Muslims in this country have but the faintest idea of the tremendous magnitude of the sacrifices that the Turks are making to preserve the honour of Islam untarnished. It is time for them to be up and doing and boldly to stand by their co-religionists by doing all that they can to relieve the financial and economic straits through which the valiant Turks are passing. They should also bestir themselves and register their strong protest against the reprehensible conduct of British statesmen. Such information as we have before us shows that the Muslim world has at last awakened to a sense of its duty.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

The Reception Committee of the ensuing session of the National Congress will be meeting at Gaya shortly to nominate the President-elect. The overwhelmingly unanimous feeling is, of course, in favour of Mahatma Gandhi, and though he may be prevented by the prison bars from being present in flesh and blood, his unfailing spirit will be with the Congress to watch over its momentous deliberations. In the absence of Mahatma, the choice of the country must fall on Mr. Das, whose claim, in the circumstances in which the Congress will meet, is unrivalled. Mr. Das has given unmistakable proof of his loyalty to the cause of the Motherland, and, by his unswerving devotion to duty and his unquestioned faith in the great National movement, he has made the false prophets of the Anglo-Indian and Moderate Press hide their heads in grief, if not shame, at their own stupidity. There is particularly good reason why he should be elected the President of the Congress this year. His countrymen need hardly remind themselves how on the eve of the Congress session last year he was illegally snatched away from their midst and put in jail, to come out the stronger for his experience, with his faith unshaken in the glorious future of his Motherland and in the true leadership of Mahatma. It is, therefore, meet that he should be asked to shoulder the responsibility for the guidance of the Nation, especially in the unavoidable absence of its chief.

That after Mahatma he is the one leader to-day who can rally the forces of the nation cannot be disputed. Even when disquieting but false rumours were being circulated by the enemies of Indian Nationalism, the country's faith in Mr Das remained unshaken. After his release, he gave the lie direct to all the traducers of his fair name by his unwavering declaration of faith in the Non-cooperation movement. Since then he has had fresh opportunities of silencing the enemies of the nation. Replying to a welcome address presented to him on behalf of Bengal by that great patriot Dr. P. C. Ray—Mr. Das stated some home-truths, which should serve as an eye-opener even to the most purblind devotees of the bureaucracy. He said:

"He did not understand politics, but he understood his country. A day would come when there would be no such thing as politics, in the world. Politics, Economics and Sociology have been borrowed from Europe. So long as they had been after them, they failed to understand the country. Mahatma Gandhi appeared and turned the tide which had been carrying them along with it. He (Mr. Das) had been following the path of love. The different nationalities formed one Indian nationality which was based on truth. So long as they were busy with constitutional political agitation depending on Parliament, they failed to discover this truth about their nationality. Now that this mystery has been solved they would all be after this truth. No doubt India had a glorious past, but India's future glory was being fructified at no distance. Trust in India's future glory had found a place in their hearts. The world's eyes were turned towards India. Their baffled attempts to attain their goal were things of the past."

The whole country has looked up to this sturdy son of the Motherland to shoulder the responsibility—onerous because of the absence of the leader—and lead it along the right path. His faith, inextinguishable, ought to serve as a beacon-light to all those who are aimlessly wandering in the dark and recall them to the path that leads to life and glory. We have no doubt about the decision of the Reception Committee when it meets in a few days' time, and the whole country will acclaim and receive the decision with unalloyed rejoicing.

Notes of the Day

Palestine Arabs.

The Palestine Arab delegation which left London some days ago, has arrived in Alexandria. Its members, while in London, have had an opportunity of judging for themselves the real value of the so-called "solemn pledges" of European statesmen. They were, it is obvious, completely disillusioned by the ways of European diplomacy exemplified by the Council of the League of Nations. Like the Syrian delegation, the Palestine delegation, too, has left England, completely losing its faith in the promises of Great Britain. Its declaration that it will ignore the decision of the Council of the League of Nations does not come to us as a surprise. The confirmation of the Mandate in favour of Great Britain, does not matter to the Arabs, who were promised their independence. The action of the League negatives that promise, apart from the fact that it conflicts with the fundamental principle on which the Mandate theory is based, namely, the consent of the people, and the Arabs do feel that such negation can have no force with them. The two days' *hartal* which was observed in Jerusalem revealed the determination of the Arabs to vindicate their honour and self-respect, and marked also a definite step in the struggle that is ahead. It is encouraging to learn that Palestine has definitely refused to participate in the toy Legislative Council proposed to be given them by the British. The Arabs are thus wide-awake, and their determination, which can by no means be despised, ought to convince British statesmen how ruthlessly they are sacrificing British honour in the East by pursuing their chimerical scheme of a Jewish National Home.

Unhappy Austria.

Though the history of Austrian Imperialism is as bad as that of any other, yet it is sad to think of this last vestige of the once glorious Holy Roman Empire grovelling in the dust of financial bankruptcy. The Allied Powers, having laid Austria by the heel, and parcelled out her Dominions, have turned a deaf ear to her distress, in spite of the piteous appeals of her Government for financial aid. During the war the Allied statesmen indulged in a good deal of rhetoric about fighting for democracy and rooting out "Prussianism" and all that it stood for. "Prussianism" was rooted out and democracy started on its feet in Germany and Austria. But what a democracy it was! While France is insistently clamouring for her pound of flesh what time Mr. Lloyd George is airily preaching the gospel of peace and "Christian brotherhood" in Europe, poor Austria is left to face the spectre of ruin with the strength that is born of despair. Finding that her pathetic appeals and entreaties to the Allied statesmen were in vain, she has at last turned to her old Ally, Germany, and Italy and Czecho-Slovakia for succour. A Reuter's telegram, which we published yesterday, says that "the unpromising attitude of the Allied Conference in London towards the Austrian request for further assistance is manifestly responsible for the significant announcement by the Austrian Chancellor, M. Seipel, that the Austrian Government has entered into communication with the Berlin, Rome and Prague Governments for the re-adjustment of the Mid-European question." The new democracy has after all found that its salvation cannot come with the help of the Gaul or the Saxon. In its straits it has at last hit upon the happy idea of a closer Teutonic alliance for the solution of essentially Teutonic questions. That this alliance is of immediate help to Austria cannot be confidently asserted. Germany is still in the clutches of French rapacity and Georgian diplomacy, and Czecho-Slovakia in its infant nationhood has not yet shaken off its war-born ambitions. But the step is full of significance and may at least awaken the consciousness of the Allies to the urgency of relief to Austria.

The Viceroy Snubbed.

We are interested to learn that the London "Times", too, does not agree with Mr. Lloyd George and his apologists in treating the Indian Reforms as an "experiment"—a "constitutional experiment", if you please. This is an implied snub to the Viceroy, who has tried to save the face of Mr. Lloyd George. The Reforms are, the "Times" has observed, no longer an experiment but a law. But the Viceroy, who is known to be a henchman of Mr. Lloyd George, must rebuke his Cooperating friends for regarding the Premier's speech as a repudiation of solemn promises. Like a clever lawyer, he set out to improve upon what Mr. Lloyd George said by declaring the Reforms a "constitutional" experiment. We are not at all surprised by the interpretation put upon the Premier's unmistakable words by the obliging Simla oligarchy. It is gratifying to note that even the Cooperators have not been deceived by the Viceroy's sophistries. To the country at large it matters not in the least whether the Reforms are regarded as an experiment or as a law. The implications are the same, however one might look at them. Indians are determined to be done with all the baubles of autocratism, and establish in this country a system of Government, which is compatible with India's national self-respect and glorious heritage, under which she will have the opportunity of free and full development on her own lines.

A Welcome Step.

The Municipal Corporation did well in asking the Tramways Committee to do away with a scandalous regulation. It is amazing that the rule prohibiting *bhangis* (sweepers) from travelling in tramcars should have been allowed to stand to this date and not cancelled long ago. It is an insult not only to the *bhangis* themselves, but also to the citizens of Bombay. That the Corporation was almost unanimous in its desire to abolish this bar sinister is not a matter of surprise. One member said the objection was to the sweepers travelling with their "paraphernalia" in the tram cars. But *bhangis* themselves would be the last persons to ask for that sort of convenience. Any attempt to shelve the proposal was promptly scotched by the Corporation. Mention was made, by even the most reactionary members of the Corporation, of Mahatma Gandhi's name and his great love and work for the "depressed". Mahatma Gandhi's injunction to the Hindus to remove the bar of untouchability, unfortunately, stands neglected to-day and very little effort is made in the direction of following it. The "depressed" classes themselves are slowly trying to come into their own, but they must be helped by their more fortunate brethren. If Indians fail in their duty, they will fail in achieving unity which is the bed-rock on which the fabric of Swaraj must stand. The divisions between Brahmins and non-Brahmins and similar other divisions must disappear now and immediately. The bitterness, engendered by the clash of interests, can only disappear when the "higher" classes in this country are prepared to forego the privileges which have been theirs for centuries and agree to treat on terms of equality their countrymen whose lot is now no better than that of slaves and beasts.

"Moderate Lion's Roars."

We do not know whether it will be Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, or the Bombay Moderates or the Parsis who will be edified when they read in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" a description of the former, in the editorial columns, as a "lion among the Bombay Moderates" and a "Parsi millionaire". Our otherwise well-informed contemporary after quoting Mr. Jamnadas' views—or rather "roars", to use the "Patrika's" own picturesque phraseology—goes on to ask: "Can roars be transmitted to No. 10 Downing Street by Reuter or any other wireless agency? If they be, we pity the poor Premier, when the Parsi millionaire's fulminations reach him." For ourselves, we do not fear any tragic consequences for the Welsh Wizard, such as our contemporary apprehends. If the worst happens and the "Moderate Lion's" roars do indeed reach the Premier's ears through wireless or telepathy or any other medium, the latter will give but another nod and our "lions" will then in all likelihood become more submissive than purring pussies.

Cochin Administration.

Of the Indian States in South India which are under the supervision of the Madras Government the State of Cochin easily takes a prominent rank for good administration. The present Raja, who succeeded his father after his abdication, seems to be very solicitous for the welfare of his people. Unlike the Tondiman of Pudukottah, who, since his marriage with an Australian lady has been spending his time in Europe, leaving the administration in charge of a British Civilian, among whose numerous performances may be mentioned the expulsion of Mr. S. Satyamurti from that State, the Cochin Raja seems to believe that the place of an Indian ruler is among his "subjects," and not in the giddy frivolities of European capitals. The Budget estimates of this small State for the year 1098 (corresponding to August, 1922—23 of English year) is noteworthy. Out of the estimated income of Rs. 66,82,600, the State provides the largest amount (Rs. 11,73,200) for expenditure on public works. Next comes Education with Rs. 9,77,600 and Medical and Sanitation follows with Rs. 3,47,200. Though the State's contribution to the Palace takes away 5 lakhs of rupees, there does not seem to be any desire on the part of the Administration to play ducks and drakes with public money. In the matter of pay also, the State has not exceeded the limits of its purse. The Diwan gets only Rs. 1,500 and the State officers get from Rs. 500 to Rs. 900. They have only a small clerical establishment with none of the ostentatious paraphernalia of, for example, a British Collectorate. Inspite, however, of this careful husbandry the State has found its resources in a deficit, but seeing that the Raja and his counsellors are actuated by a single-minded devotion to the prosperity of the State and are not given to extravagant habits, the future financial condition of the State cannot but be full of hope.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

VENICE — THE PROBABLE VENUE.

BRITISH GOVT. AGREES TO SESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

In response to a suggestion by the English, French and Italian High Commissioners in Constantinople, the British Government has notified the French and Italian Governments of its agreement in principle to the holding of a conference in Venice between the High Commissioners and the representatives of Greece and Turkey with a view to settling the conflict between Turkey and Greece.

Probably, the Conference will not assemble before end of September.

THE BASIS OF POURPARLERS.

BRITAIN INSISTS ON NO EVACUATION OF ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

It is stated that the Italian, French and British invitation to the Greek and Turkish Governments to attend the proposed Conference will be a joint one. The conference will be of a preliminary nature, but will develop into a full Conference, should the proceedings justify it. It is reported from Paris that the British note to France on the subject includes draft instructions, specifying that the proposals of March 26th should be adopted as the basis of pourparlers. The Note also lays down that there should be no negotiations on other lines and suggests that the Conference should not be preceded or be accompanied by the evacuation of Asia Minor. The Italian note to France agrees to offer hospitality to the Conference.

ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

A supplementary British communication suggests that France should bear one third of the cost of the proposed International Enquiry in Asia Minor, which is estimated at 100,000 gold francs. It has been already been officially stated that the French Government has no funds available for such a purpose.

DEVELOPMENT OF SIND.

LEAGUE OF PROGRESS FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

Sir Montagu Webb, M. L. A., writing to the "Daily Gazette" announces the inception of a permanent organisation to provide further development of the province of Sind called the "League of Progress," the three main channels of which will be (a) promotion of mutual understanding and co-operation between all communities, (b) better and more extended education in its widest and best forms and (c) closer and more frequent touch with Government in all its departments so as to secure methodical, continuous and progressive activity in directions desired and approved by people.

A VICTIM OF THE TYPHOON.

S. S. "GONDIA" REPORTED LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 21.

S. S. "Gondia", a cargo steamer carrying no passenger is reported to have been lost in the typhoon on August 2nd. She was off Formosa since when she has not been heard of.

SWAMI SIVANAND ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The Etawah police raided the Congress office and arrested Swami Sivanand under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad is trying B. Harnarain Persad, Managing Director, Encyclopedia Directory Company Ltd., on charges of cheating and embezzlement in respect of 74 Yost type-writers valued at about Rs. 30,000/ obtained from Yost Company and then pledged by the accused to the Tata Industrial Bank. Drafts given by the accused were dishonoured.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANCHI, Aug. 22.

At the Bihar and Orrissa Council yesterday an amendment to the Municipal Bill that nominated members should not be allowed to be elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of municipalities was lost. The Council discussed the amendments to the Bill the whole day—to-day. Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath's amendment proposing to empower municipalities to grant licenses for opening excise shops within the municipal area was lost after a lengthy discussion.

REPARATION PROBLEM

FRENCH POLICY DEFINED

M. POINCARE DISCLAIMS IDEAS OF AGGRESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

After unveiling the first mile-stone along Voie Sacree, M. Poincare made a speech Subsequently M. Poincare made a speech in which he disclaimed French desire for aggrandisement. France, he asserted, only asked for execution of treaties and payment of damages. France's friends, however, were obsessed with the desire to recover foreign markets.

M. Poincare declared that the Allies came to an understanding three years ago the expense of France, and denied her right to have French policy asserted.

Britain had favoured the idea of granting the German request for a moratorium without consulting France, and, at the same time, issued the Balfour Note to France's great surprise at a moment, when Germany was announcing that she would not pay.

M. Poincare said that he considered the coincidence was a regrettable one at the very least.

A MAZE OF FIGURES.

M. Poincare then embarked on a maze of figures showing that after allowing for deficits on the commercial balance, France paid abroad to the end of last year 54 milliard paper francs, whereas Germany with a larger population and without devastated provinces had not paid 32 milliards. France, said the Premier, at present does not contemplate demanding the payment of amounts owing to her by the Allies and until the German debt is recovered it was impossible for her to discharge her debt to Britain. He suggested that Inter-Allied debts should shortly be discussed at a conference of all concerned. M. Poincare declared that the French Government adhered to the scheme of positive pledges submitted at the London Conference and he hinted at the eventuality of France being reduced to taking pledges without the cooperation of the Allies, but declared she would only keep those pledges until Germany consented to comply with her engagements.

The Premier concluded: "We only neither Neros nor Bismarcks. We only ask to remain the allies of our Allies and the friends of our friends and to resume with yesterday's enemies peaceful and courteous relations, but we stipulate that our Reparations demands shall be satisfied and they shall be."

MORATORIUM FOR GERMANY.

FRANCE INSISTS ON GUARANTEES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Paris—M. Lasteyrie, Minister for Finance, declared to-day that if a moratorium were granted to Germany, France was determined to demand the necessary guarantees.

The 'Matin" states M. Poincare when in London assured the representatives of states who were debtors of France, that France would not demand payment of their debts whatever the result of the Balfour Note might be.

GERMAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

TO BE SCRUTINISED BY GUARANTEES COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Berlin.—Sir John Bradbury and Mr Maudere, the President of the Guarantee Committee, have arrived here to examin the financial situation for the Reparation Commission.

FLUCTUATION IN VALUE OF MARK.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Foreign Exchanges are better, but marks went to 4,850 and finished at about 5,000 to the pound sterling.

HINDENBURG AT MUNICH.

UNPRECEDENTED MILITARY DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Berlin.—"Hoch Hindenburg! Deutschland Uber Allies!" mingled with vociferous cheering when an unprecedented demonstration was made at Munich station on the occasion of the arrival of General Hindenburg from Berlin. General Bothmar delivered a speech of welcome and congratulated General Hindenburg on holding out to the last when perfidious treason overthrew the unbeaten army in the field. Marshal Hindenburg replied briefly, exhorting his audience to do their duty.

The Imperial Government had previously made representations to the Bavarian Government forbidding the Reichswehr to take part in the demonstrations. The latter did not go beyond the vocal and flag-waving stage, except in the case of a correspondent of a Radical newspaper, who was roughly handled and rescued by the police.

TARIFF WALL IN U. S.

HIGHEST IN ITS HISTORY.

NEW BILL PASSED BY SENATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

New York.—The highest duties in the history of the United States, which in many cases would act as an effective embargo, are provided in the new tariff bill, which has passed the Senate by forty-eight to twenty-five votes. The Bill contains over two thousand amendments to Customs duties, which Republicans estimate will increase the national annual revenue by thirteen millions sterling; but the Democrats declare that they will increase the cost of living by six hundred millions sterling.

Official calculations shew the following *ad valorem* rates per cent:—

Cotton manufactures, fifty-four; Silk manufactures, fifty-nine; Wool manufactures seventy-five; Refined sugar, sixty-eight decimal five. These represent staggering increases over the Underwood tariff. The Bill now goes to a conference of both houses, but the prospects of its reaching the President for signature before the congressional elections in November are remote.

A NEW RUBBER COMBINE.

AN AMERICAN SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

An outline is given by the newspaper "Financier" of the American proposal to organise an International Plantation Rubber Company, which amount to a plan for co-operation between the producing industry and American financial interests.

It is proposed to form a corporation called the Rubber Plantations Limited, registered in London, with a capital of fifty millions sterling; and to acquire estates in each country where rubber is grown. These estates would be operated through agents as at present, with possible regrouping of interests to secure efficiency and economy of services. Any agents affected by such re-grouping would be made use of wherever possible; otherwise they would be compensated.

Representatives of the Plantation Rubber Industry are invited to confer with American interests, including rubber manufacturers with regard to the situation.

The last proposal any way is likely to be accepted and has already been sympathetically considered by the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association.

COAL STRIKE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Sydney (Nova Scotia)—All pumpmen and employees engaged on maintenance work in mines in Southern Cape Breton have returned to work pending wage negotiations, which the Premier has guaranteed will be resumed on Tuesday.

REVISED LAND RENT IN SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

A meeting of the representatives of different communities was held to consider steps to be taken in regard to the revised land rent imposed by Government. The president in the course of his speech remarked that the enchancement in land rent was out of all proportion to the value of plots on which it was assessed. The meeting then passed the following resolutions:—

(a) That a public meeting of the citizens of Karachi be convened for the purpose of protesting against the revised assessment of land rent in Karachi by Government.
(b) That a sub-committee be appointed to go into the details of questions together with the Committee of Landlords' Defence Association.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GERMAN & BAVARIAN DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Berlin.—Newspapers state that German Cabinet Ministers and Bavarian delegates have come to an agreement as regards the dispute with respect to the laws to define the Republic. The delegates returned to Munich to-day and the decision now lies with the Munich Government.

LITTLE ENTENTE STATES IN A FLUTTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The capitals of the Little Entente and Paris and Rome are decidedly uneasy and some are angry with the Austrian Government's decision to solicit the assistance of Berlin, whither the Austrian Chancellor, Seipel, is proceeding to-day from Prague, where he yesterday consulted Premier Benes.

STRIKES AT BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Budapest.—Serious labour troubles are threatened to develop. Forty thousand metalworkers on strike have been joined by large number of men of the building trade and from the flour mills. Troops are being held in readiness.

DID LLOYD GEORGE WIN THE WAR?

SEQUEL TO "PUBLISH AND BE D—D"

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES BY SIR. F. MAURICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Prime Minister's advice, after Wellington, to "publish and be damned" has been accepted by Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice in the form of a publication of a booklet by the "Westminster Gazette.

It will be remembered that Sir Frederick wrote to Mr. Lloyd George demanding the withdrawal of the imputation contained in a statement by the Premier in the House of Commons in May 1918 that Sir Frederick Maurice had supplied incorrect information regarding the numerical strength of the army in France; and that Mr. Lloyd George replied on the 28th July that he was content to leave the matter to the unprejudiced judgment of posterity, while he referred Sir Frederick Maurice regarding the latter's threat to publish the correspondence on the subject to a short observation made by the Duke of Wellington in similar circumstances.

The booklet reveals "important military secrets" and seeks to shew that, instead of more vigorous prosecution of the War, the Prime Minister was responsible for prolonging the conflict by his inconsistency and intrigues against the British General Staff. It quotes as an example an occasion in 1918 when "within six weeks of Mr. Lloyd George's administration, the Chantilly plan was overthrown, the Italian plan advocated and abandoned, and the Nivelle plan finally adopted."

Sir Frederick Maurice speaks of the embarassment of Marshal Haig and Robertson when the plan to give Nivelle control of the British Army was sprung upon them in the middle of an Allied Conference. Both had been previously ignorant of what was afoot. Sir Frederick Maurice declares that vigorous military measures in the spring of 1917 had been all arranged before Mr. Lloyd George assumed the Premiership. On the other hand, the Premier was responsible for throwing away the chances of victory for which the Somme opened the way.

INTERNATIONAL IDENTITY CARDS FOR EMIGRANTS.

PROPOSALS BEFORE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

An "international identity card" for emigrants is one of the proposals which will be discussed at the Fourth International Labour Conference which opens at Geneva on October 18.

This question will arise in connection with the discussion of the regular sending of information on the various aspects of migration to the International Labour Office of the League of Nations by the 54 States which are members of the International Labour Organisation. The Conference which, under the terms of the Peace Treaty, must be held at least once a year, consists of four delegates from each of these States, two to represent the Government, one the employers and one the workers, and it is felt that the most satisfactory preliminary to the solution of emigration problems by world measures will be an agreement on the most effective manner for gathering the necessary information on which it can be based.

Following its custom, the International Labour Office has sent to the Governments series of questions on the subject and the answers received will be used as a basis for discussion and decisions by the Conference, when it meets. These questions deal with the different aspects of information regarding migration, one of which is the employment of similar documents by all the States in compiling their returns so that international comparison may be more easily effected. The Governments are asked their opinion on the possibility of an "international identity card" for use by migrants throughout the world, which will contain such information as the emigrant's age, civil status and the like. Such a card can only be agreed upon after careful technical examination, but a card system is already employed in Italy and Spain and it is considered that the study of migration will be greatly facilitated if the facts of any emigrant, irrespective of nationality, are rendered in thi manner.

KUNWAR CHANDKARAN SARDA RELEASED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIRABAD, Aug. 19.

Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda of Ajmer after six months' rigorous imprisonment came here on 15th August, accompanied by Swami Narsingh Deo and Karnveer. A grand procession followed by thousands of people and the students of the national school with Swarajya flags went through the town. Sardaji was welcomed at eleven places between Tilak Bazar and Gandhi Chowk by the bazar people, public institutions and ladies. Welcome addresses were given by the Bal Saha Sewasamati and by the public in general. In the night a great public meeting was held. Speeches were delivered by Sardaji and Swamiji emphasising the use of Khaddar and on the enlisting of Congress members.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

LANCASHIRE ALARMED BY INDIAN AGITATION.

"TEXTILE WORKERS FAVOUR INDIAN SELF-GOVT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

At a conference of textile workers Blackpool, to-day, Mr. Walter Gee, President, said that the cotton trade would not recover until the constant fluctuations of foreign exchanges were ended. Cotton operatives were in a worse position than in pre-war times. The Council reported that the political and religious agitation in India had raised a feeling that was most inimical to Lancashire trade. The President stated that textile-workers were in favour of development of Indian self-government.

PLEA FOR SELF-GOVT. FOR INDIA.

LANCASHIRE TEXTILE WORKERS' DECLARATION.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A Manchester report states that the Textile Workers' Association recommends, in a public declaration, on behalf of the Textile Workers of Lancashire, that they favour not only the encouragement and development of self-Government for India but also peace with Turkey, giving Turkey self-control in her own territories, provided that she guarantees the rights of minorities shall be safeguarded. By such means they believe India could be pacified and the Indian people made friendly to Britain. At present, not only India but the whole of Middle East is unfriendly, and the consequences of our policy, if persued on the present lines, must inevitably be a catastrophe for Lancashire textile workers.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR GRAVESEND.

ENGINE COLLIDES WITH WORKMEN'S TRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

A double railway accident has occurred near Gravesend, in which workmens' trains were involved, and seven men have been killed, fourteen injured.

The train halted and put down passengers when an engine coming from the opposite direction dashed in among them, killing one and injuring others. The staffs were busy rendering help when another train ran into the rear of the first train, inflicting additional casualties.

LATER.

The revised casualties of the Gravesend railway accident shew that three are dead and fifteen injured, of whom two are in a serious condition. The Catastrophe happened in heavy mist. Probably a number of lives were saved by the presence of mind of a workman, who ran along the line shouting and waving his hand, thus causing the colliding train to slow down.

Early reports of a heavy deathroll are due to the belief that a number were drowned in a coach which is lying in the canal, where it was placed by a breakdown gang in order to clear the line.

DR. SOPHIE BRYANT.

FAMOUS EDUCATIONIST MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Berna.—Search has been given up for the educationist Dr. Sophie Bryant who was on a visit to Chamoni. She went out alone, and has not been heard of since.

Dr. Sophie Bryant, D.Sc. (Lond.), Litt. D. (Dublin), was born in 1850 and was educated, first privately and later at Bedford College, London She graduated with Mathematical and Moral Science honours in 1881 and took the degree of Doctor of Science in the Moral Science branch in 1884, being the first woman to take that degree. Her childhood was spent chiefly in County Fermanagh, Ireland, where her father played a prominent part in the Irish national education movement. After removing to London, she gained an Arnott scholarship at Bedford College. She married at the age of 19 Dr. William Hicks Bryant of Plymouth, and after his death, a year later resumed her work as a student, and became Mathematical mistress at the North London Collegiate School for girls, of which she became head-mistress in 1895 and retired in 1918. She was appointed to serve upon the Royal Commission on Secondary Education in 1894; was a member of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education (1900-11), of the Senate of the University of London (1900-7) and of the London Education Committee (1908-14). She is an ex-president of the Head-mistresses' Association. Dr. Bryant has published a number of works on moral and religious education, in addition to many philosophical and scientific articles.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK FORCES IN FARGHANA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 22.

Attacks on railways and towns were still being made in the second half of July by the anti-Bolshevik forces in Farghana, but all signs of the movement proving a serious menace to Russia have disappeared since Enver Pasha has been a refugee in the hill country of Karatigin with only a small force. It is possible that he may recover some strength by a junction with the Farghana rebels but it now transpires that Enver's latest exploit has ended like so many of his earlier ones in failure.

FIGHTING IN IRELAND

BEGINNING OF END?

DE VALERA'S PARTY LIVES LIKE BANDITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

All semblance of open warfare between the Free State forces and the Irregulars is at an end according to the news from Dublin. Every city and important township from Donegal to Cork is in the hands of Government forces and Mr. De Valera and his men are living the lives of bandits. Some people say it is the begining of the end and others that the real fighting is only beginning. Reports from Cork say that the Irregulars are seeking peace there but there is no indication, however, that the mutineers are prepared to surrender unconditionally. The fact that ambushes occurred yesterday in five different places indicates that the Irregulars are resorting to guerilla warfare in earnest but the National Command has said it is determined to sweep the country thoroughly.

IRISH REPUBLICAN FUNDS IN U. S.

NOT TO BE RELEASED IN FAVOUR OF DE VALERA.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

New York.—It appears that approximately 2,300,000 dollars are tied up by the Supreme Court's order granting attorneys representing Mr. Collins and other Free State representatives, a temporary injunction restraining local banks from releasing to De Valera and his agents the monies Collected for the Irish Republican cause.

It was contended that Mr. De Valera was a fugitive opposed to the established Government and the money would be used to further the revolution and prolong a needless civil war.

HISTORIC ROAD TO VERDUN.

M. POINCARE UNVEILS FIRST MILESTONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Paris.—M. Poincare to-day attended the unveiling of the first milestone along Voie Sacree, which covers fifty-seven kilometres from Bar-le-Duc to Verdun, over which French troops marched in 1916 to support that stricken town.

READYMADE CHURCH SYSTEMS.

FEELING IN CHINA AND INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

"In both China and India there is now a strong feeling that converts to Christian religion must organise themselves and formulate their own version of Christianity," declared Professor Percy Gardner, the President of the Churchmenes Union, in opening the Conference of Modern Churchmen at Oxford. The crude notion of merely importing to India and China readymade Church systems was giving way to the feeling that each nation had something to add to them. Thus adaptation was necessary. The Nestorian and Jesuit missions were crushed out by Europ'an reaction. The protection by Europeans was necessary until the local churches were strong but not after.

TROOP-CARRYING AEROPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is understood that the first of the two troop-carrying aeroplanes is building and will probably be tried in Mesopotamia. the machine which accommodates 25 fully equipped soldiers are intended for use in the tropical parts of the Empire in order to obviate forced marches through hot and arid country.

BANK OF ENGLAND SHOOTING CASE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

An explanation of the shooting affair in the Bank of England of August 5th, when a Grenadier Guardsman aged twenty-two was found near the bullion room shot in the jaw, was afforded to-day. Gaardsman Harpham was charged at Mansion House with attempting to commit suicide. The defendant told the Court that he had been ill and run down. He expressed a desire to re-enlist and was discharged.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Countess Reading, Viscount and Viscountess Erlieigh and party arrived at Government House, Naini Tal, on 21st instant.

Lahore city observed partial *hartal* on the 22nd instant in honour of the reported death of Enver Pasha.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

MAIN CONTENTION UNANSWERED.

NOTICES OF RESOLUTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Indian opinion received so far, shows that Lord Reading's reply to the non-official Deputation, on Saturday last, has not succeeded in easing fully the anxieties and apprehensions caused by the Premier's speech. It is generally pointed out that the Viceroy has left unanswered the Deputation's main contention that the Premier's reference about the Civil Service cannot be reconciled with the basic principle of responsible self-Government in India.

Notices of four resolutions and three motions for adjournment for the September meeting of the Legislative Assembly have been given, the last being from Mr. T. Rangachariar, the spokesman of the Democratic Party in the Legislative Assembly. His resolution runs:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to convey the humble message from this Assembly to His Majesty's Government at home that it views with great concern that the pronouncement made by His Majesty's Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, and considers that the speech is subversive of the declared intentions of His Majesty and His Government, both as regards the attainment, by India, of Swaraj and of the Indianisation of the Services, and that it is calculated to shake the faith of this Assembly and the people of this country in the good intentions of the British nation towards India as an equal partner in the great Empire."

AGGRAVATES THE WANTON INSULT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

Commenting on the Viceroy's reply to the Indian Deputation "Swadesa Mitran" says that the Viceroy has aggravated the wanton insult which the Premier has levelled against the Congressmen and Non-cooperators and has agreed with him in reducing the electoral right of Indian people to a farce. He has fully approved of the threat offered by the Premier to withdraw the Reforms if the electorate would not return men after the bureaucracy's heart. The Moderates, the paper asserts, are now on their trial.

LORD READING'S FAILURE.

The "Andhra Patrika" says that Lord Reading with his judicial experience would have successfully explained away the speech of Mr. Lloyd George if it could lend itself to it, but the latter's statements are so clear that even Lord Reading has failed. Any number of speeches from Lord Reading or Mr. Lloyd George cannot weaken the determination of people to win Swaraj.

"DIPLOMATIC BUT UNASSURING."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative on the Viceroy's reply to the recent deputation, Rao Saheb Harilal Desai, Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council, said that even after reading the Viceroy's speech he still felt that despite the diplomatic interpretation given by His Excellency to explain away the apparent import of the Premier's speech, the people in this country could not be reassured until the repudiation came from the Premier himself. He believed that the Premier did not really mean what his words clearly conveyed he should himself take an early opportunity of rectifying the mischief and should, at the same time, take steps towards granting full responsible Government by way of reassuring the country.

MR. P. C. MITTER'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the National Liberal League to-day, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter, Minister for Education, spoke on the recent utterance of the Premier and the Viceroy's interpretation. Mr. Mitter said that if by the word "experiment," the Premier meant that the reforms could be snatched away at any time, they must strongly protest against it. But in view of the assurance given by the Viceroy embodying the assurance of the Prime Minister, they might take it that the premier did not mean any such thing. Referring to the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Mitter said that nobody denied that there should be a European element in the Service of the country for some time, or even a long time to come, but they must be there as public servants and not as autocratic rulers.

"CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The "C. M. Gazette", (Lahore) says:—In the reply which the Viceroy gave in regard to the Premier's speech, numerous accusations of change of policy and breach of promise were finally disposed of. Had the nationalists known anything of constitutional practice, they would have known that Acts of British Parliament are not lightly to be set aside by even so powerful a Premier as Lloyd George.

SIMLA CITIZENS THANK PREMIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The usual non-cooperators' thanks to the British Premier for his frank speech revealing the true British mind regarding the Reforms were expressed at a largely attended public meeting held last evening at Edwards Gunj, Simla, the principal speaker being Lala Dunichand, Vakil of Ambala.

DELHI'S DENUNCIATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Aug. 21.

Musalmans assembled in a mass meeting vehemently denounced the Greek dream of invading Constantinople, and adopted a resolution holding that such an intention amounts to a challenge to forty crores of Musalmans and that the Greeks and their unjust supporters will be responsible for the serious results accruing therefrom.

PREMIER'S SPEECH AND AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

An attempt was made in Ahmedabad to convene a public meeting to consider the situation created by the Premier's speech on the I. C. S debate, but as persons of different parties, including some of non-cooperators who held a preliminary meeting to frame resolutions could not come to any agreement, the idea of a public meeting was dropped.

"SIND OBSERVER."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The "Sind observer" (Karachi) says:—Lord Reading used all his ingenuity to use the clever thick brush of an advocate to whitewash the Premier's utterance but he has lost his case with the jury of our countrymen.

"HINDU."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Commenting on the Viceroy's reply to the Indian Deputation the "Hindu" says:—The average man who has no axes to grind may well be pardoned if he finds in the explanation nothing that explains or softens, on the other hand a good deal that aggravates the offensiveness of the Premier's speech. The paper observes that the Premier has told them and the Viceroy has echoed the warning that the pace of reforms, even their existence itself, will depend upon the pliability of next councils.

"JUSTICE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The 'Justice' says:—The impression, we are afraid, will not be removed by the unsatisfactory explanation offered in extenuation of the Premier's speech by His Excellency the Viceroy.

PROBLEM OF AGENCY AREAS.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

The following resolutions have been passed by the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha:—

"The Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Hitvardhak Sabha approve of and has full sympathy with the resolutions passed at the Special Sessions of the Kathiawar Political Conference held in Bombay and approves of the personnel of the Deputation appointed by the President of the Special Conference to wait upon His Excellency the Viceroy and the purpose for which it is appointed."

"2. In view of the Deputation appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Viceroy, the Executive Committee does not consider it necessary to take at present any further action against the amendment and amplification of section 124 A in the Agency area and the denial of the Bombay Government to cancel the said amendment and amplification but would await any result that may be arrived at in connection with the Deputation."

RETURNED WITH INTEREST.

A sweep and a baker in a small country town had quarrelled. Strangely enough, they had exactly the same names. One morning the local paper contained the following announcement:

"In consequence of frequent and irritating mistakes, John Jones, the baker, begs to announce that he is not the same person as John Jones, the sweep, and that he has no connection with the latter."

But he was more irritated than ever when he read the sweep's reply, which appeared in the next copy of the paper:

"John Jones, the sweep, who was declared yesterday to be a different person from, and to be in no way connected with, John Johns, the baker, wishes to be known in future as 'Lucy John Jones.'"

The annual gathering of the Gujerat College was celebrated under the auspices of the Scientific Association on Sunday last. There was a fairly large attendance of professors and gentlemen from different colleges. Dr. K. G. Naik, of the Baroda College, spoke at length on "The Industrial Evolution of Germany and America" and dwelt on the methods which Indians should adopt for their country's progress. A vote of thanks to Dr. Naik and refreshments terminated the function.

A BOGUS PRINCE?

CLAIMS TO BE GRANDSON OF KING THIBAW.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL STOPS WEDDING WITH ENGLISH GIRL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 21.

A *communique* states that his Highness Maung Giu Maha Minhla Nugyaw, whose engagement to an English lady appeared in the "London Times" of the 24th July, is the son of an Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., and has no connection with the ex-royal family. His father has threatened to withdraw the allowance to his son, unless he returns to Burma and the local Government three weeks' ago suggested that the India Office should warn the lady's parents.

In connection with the above published message the following report appearing in the "Overseas Daily Mail" will be read with interest:—The Registrar-General has taken action with regard to an announcement of marriage between Prince Maung Maung Gyi, Mandalay, and Miss Sylvia Charlotte Hele Forde, who lives with her mother at Wimbledon.

Prince Gyi is an engineering student at London college and is the great-grandson King Mindon of Burma, who was the father of the last King of Burma, King Thibaw, deposed by the British in 1885. The announcement of the engagement was made and two days later the Registrar-General circularised all superintendent-registrars with a warning letter stating that should a licence be applied for by either Prince Maung Gyi or Miss Sylvia Forde, they were to withhold the issue of a certificate and notify Somerset House at once.

The edict of the Registrar-General will prevent any marriage from taking place in any civil office over which he has jurisdiction.

PRINCE'S STATEMENT.

Interviewed at the home of his fiancee, the prince explained that the objection had evidently been made under the impression that the marriage was taking place immediately.

"It was never our intention to marry before I was 21", he said, "but we were anxious to announce the engagement. I had already written to my father on the subject, and do not think he can have received my letter yet and has cabled under a complete misapprehension as to the social status of my fiancee. I am going out to Burma in order to explain the circumstances."

THE MISSING SEAPLANE.

WHEREABOUTS OF MAJ. BLAKE'S PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The following communique has been issued:—As no trace has so far been found the airmen who left Calcutta in the Fairy seaplane from the Hughly on Saturday morning last, a wire has been sent by Government to the District Magistrates of the Twenty-four Perganas, Khulna, Bakarganj, Noakhali, Chittagong and the Subdivisional Officer of Cox's Bazar to the effect: "Airmen Macmillan and Maline in the seaplane have not reached Akyab; may possibly have come down in Sunderbans; please take every possible step to search for traces of them."

The Fort authorities have also wirelessed down the river to the same effect.

DID IT FLY OVER RANGOON?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 22.

No news of Captains Macmillan and Malins' seaplane has been received here. The noise of an aero-engine was distinctly heard last night by many people, but there is no further trace of it since.

"NO TRACE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The District Magistrate of Twenty-four Parganas states that no trace of the aviators (Maj Blake's party) has been discovered in his district.

A telegram from Akyab received to-day states that steamers from Akyab to Chittagong and from Cox's Bazar to Chittagong report that they have seen nothing of the seaplane. The Government vessel "Wanderer" has been sent to search the coast between Naaf and Kyaukphu. The Deputy Commissioner of Bassein has wired to the Diamond Island Rado Telegraph Master to notify all shipping within call to look out for and assist the seaplane which is overdue and probably in distress.

"AVIATORS SAFE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The "Statesman" learns that the aviators, Captains Macmillan and Malins, who flew from Calcutta for Akyab, are safe.

MESSAGE TO "STATESMAN."

The following telegram has been received by the "Statesman" this morning:—"Down one mile south of Lukhidia Char. Engine failure. All o. k. now. Petrol short owing to heavy adverse wind. Advise Chittagong to keep look out for us from hightide Tuesday. Living on milk supplied by natives in exchange for cigars. Cheerio Mac. Malins."

A MOPLA "REBEL" ACQUITTED.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Pottentakath Kunhalan, a Moplah convicted by the Special Judge of Malabar, Calicut, for offence of waging war against the King and sentenced to death was to-day acquitted by the High Court. The Counsel for the prisoner in arguing the case submitted that the case was one of mistaken identification and the accused should be given benefit of doubt.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

BURMA—A SEPARATE UNIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 22.

The Legislative Council to-day passed unanimously a resolution recommending the Local Government to provide funds for the representation of Burma as a distinct unit separate from the rest of India in the 1924 British Empire Exhibition.

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY RE VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 22.

Mr. Mahomed Faiyaz Khan, M.L.A., will ask the following questions at the next autumn sessions of the Legislative Assembly:—

(1) Is it a fact that sometime before notifications issued by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi declaring National Volunteer Corps (organised under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee) as an unlawful association, about 90 Delhi citizens, who had informed the Deputy Commissioner by a letter of having joined that body, were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment? (2) If the answer to above is in the affirmative, would Government be pleased to state under what law the members of a body which had not been declared unlawful at the time of their conviction were prosecuted and sentenced? (3) Is it not a fact that out of those who were so illegally sentenced, there is one Mr. Asaf Ali still undergoing imprisonment in Delhi jail? (4) Would Government be further pleased to state what particular reason there was for singling him out, of the rest, who were given four to six months' imprisonment, for a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment?

FRONTIER SITUATION.

AEROPLANE OPERATIONS AGAINST MAHSUDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

A communique issued in Simla on the Mahsud situation states:—

On the 16th instant two heavy bombers and four Bristol fighters again took part in operations over the hiding places of Abdur Rahman Khel in the Upper Baddar Toi. 112lb. bombs and 20lb. bombs were dropped and 350 rounds of S. A. A. fired. As the country where the enemy are in hiding is very thickly wooded, little movement was seen. Casualties sustained by the enemy on the 15th are so far reported to have been one man wounded and a certain number of cattle killed and wounded. On the morning of the 17th instant four machines left Dardoni to continue operations. One D. H. 9 A crashed at Dardoni and the pilot and observer were killed. Another machine was forced to land at Ladha with engine trouble while another had to return to Dardoni for the same reason. In spite of the enemy having left their villages at the first sign of reprisal and fled into thickly wooded country where observation from the air was practically impossible, the air force had been able to do a good deal of damage both in the way of inflicting casualties on the enemy and in destroying their crops and villages. Air operations have now ceased for the present as the enemy are still hiding in the thick woods where little real damage can be done to them.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE S. N. CO

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I publicly draw the attention of the Auditors of this company, Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., to the following facts?

(1) That there are two kinds of Reports published! One report is signed by Sir Goculdass Parekh, Messrs. Veljee Napoo and S. X. Vaz. And it contains the significant statement *"subject to our separate letter of this date to the shareholders"* from the Auditors! In another report, this important item of the Auditor's report is omitted! And this report is signed by the three Directors above-named and Mr. F. Saldanha.

(2) That some shareholders have received one kind of Report, and others of another kind!

(3) That Sir Goculdas Parekh, while attempting to move the adoption of the Directors' report, did not make any reference to the separate letter of the Auditors to the shareholders of the Company!

Under the circumstances, it is the clear duty of the Auditors, Messrs. K. S. Aiyer and Co., to publish their separate letter in English, Gujarati and Marathi papers before the day of the meeting.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

RICHLY DESERVED.

Mrs. N. Parker came bursting in to see her new neighbour, and found Mr. Jones reclining comfortably in an armchair.

"Well, Mr. Jones, and what's Mrs. Jones doing?"

Mr. Jones sucked his pipe, with evident enjoyment.

"Ah, poor soul, she's dying!"

Mrs. Parker was horrified.

"What? You brute! Why don't you do something?"

Just at that moment Mrs. Jones walked in.

Mrs. Parker spluttered:

"But—but you said she was dying!"

"Yes," said Jones quietly, "so she is—to see you mind your own business."

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS AS UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION.

DECLARATION WITHDRAWN FROM 15 DISTS. IN PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

A Punjab Government *communique* says: In a *communique* issued on the 9th of March, 1922, it was stated that the Goveror-in-Council had decided to cancel the declaration of the Congress, Khilafat and National Volunteers as unlawful association under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act in ten districts specified in the *communique*, and it was added that if the conduct of the volunteers in other districts should justify the steps it was proposed to take similar action from time to time in the other districts also. In view of the existing conditions the Governor-in-Council has decided to withdraw from the operation of the declaration in question the following fifteen further districts, namely, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur Multan and Shahpur. The declaration referred to will therefore now remain in force in the Rawalpindi, Lahore, Amritsar and Ambala districts only.

It should at the same time be noticed that if there should be any recrudescence of undesirable activities, such as intimidation or destruction on the part of the associations in question, it will be necessary to take the steps necessary for again declaring such associations to be unlawful within the meaning of the Act. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council trusts, however, that it may not be necessary to take action of this kind, and hopes that the conduct of the volunteers in the districts in which the declaration is still in force, may before long justify the withdrawal of those districts also from the operation of the declaration in question.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA LTD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The following is a summary of a long message sent by the Associated Press re. the annual general meeting of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.:—

The annual general meeting of the Alliance Bank of Simla was held this afternoon, Sir David Yule, Bart, in the course of his presidential address dwelt on the progress made by the Bank. He added that the directorate were "carefully considering the absence of the progress shewn by certain branches. They would be closed or disposed of. The charges of the London office have been unduly high and the office is now being overhauled. As regards dividend it was the first time in the Bank's history that a half-yearly distribution was not made, but he reminded the audience that they received Rs. 7 per share in January last.

After Sir David Yule had concluded, Mr. Fleming, a shareholder said that he would have been glad of a 10 per cent dividend.

Mr. Goad, another shareholder, made several caustic remarks regarding the management of the Bank since 1914, and also pleaded for more generous treatment of the ordinary staff.

Colonel Needham then seconded the adoption of the accounts and the report, & this was carried unanimously.

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the chair.

At a subsewuent meeting it was decided to move the head office of the Bank to Calcutta, only two shareholders objecting to the proposal.

THE RAJKOT ARRESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to a question by Mr. Trivedi during the last sessions of the Legislative Council, inquiring whether at the time of my arrest, by the Kathiawad Agency Police, at Rajkot, on the 29th January last, I and my companion Mr. Manilal were shown the order, authorising our arrest and detention in the Rajkote prison, or whether we were informed of the order, the Hon. Mr. Hayward replied that we were duly informed. I say on oath that neither, I, nor Mr. Manilal were informed of or shown any order or warrant and the information upon which the Hon. Mr. Hayward based his reply is not true. I am in a position to prove my statement, if any opportunity is given to me.

The delay in sending this contradiction is due to my absence from Bombay, on account of which I could not see the answer of the Hon. the Home Member.—Yours, etc.

MANSUKHLAL R. MEHTA.

107, Dhanji Street,

August 19.

Lord and Lady Willingdon gave a dinner party on the 21st instant at Ooty Government House to meet H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

The Rajah of Panagal, Minister for local Self-Government, Madras, speaking at the Provincial Medical Service dinner, referring to the Premier's speech said that he was confident that before long an announcement would be made in the House of Commons clearing all doubts and assuring the people of India that Great Britain had no mind to retrace her steps from her commitment so solemnly expressed in 1917.

Brêmen.—A message states that the steamer "Chindwara" which collided with and sank the steamer "Manordilo" has proceeded to Hamburg with about 2,000 tons of cargo from Bombay and Karachi.

MORVI RESIDENTS' MEETING.

ADDRESS TO THAKORE SAHIB POSTPONED.

A correspondent writes:—An informal meeting of the subjects of the Morvi State was held on Monday evening at "Hira Bagh," C. P. Tank, to consider the question of presenting a Welcome Address to the Thakore Sahib of Morvi. About thirty of the State subjects among two thousand and odd residing in Bombay were present in response to the invitation to attend.

Seth Revashanker Jagjivan explained the circumstances under which they had met that evening and pointed out to the meeting that he did not desire to influence their decision one way or the other and would leave it to them to decide the question according to their own feelings. He mentioned that in view of the strong differences of opinion regarding the presentation of the address and also since the Thakore Sahib's present stay in Bombay would be a very short one it would be advisable if they agreed to reconsider the question when the Thakore Sahib came to Bombay again. The suggestion having been agreed to by all present, the meeting came to a close.

Thanks to the tact and ability of Seth Revashanker, a difficult and delicate situation has thus been overcome and the hope was expressed that when the Thakore Sahib next visited Bombay the circumstances might prove more favourable for a unanimous address."

MR. R. JAGJIVAN'S STATEMENT.

In connection with the above Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan sends us a statement made by him at Monday's meeting from which we give the following extracts:—

"Last Tuesday when it was announced that Maharajah Saheb was coming to Bombay, several residents of Morvi, and some citizens of Bombay gathered at the station to garland him. I was also at the station and there it was thought out by some residents of Morvi, that after garlanding Maharajah Saheb, all should disperse, and the next evening all should go to his bungalow to pay him due honour, and, in the afternoon, all should meet at my office to discuss the question of reception to Maharajah Saheb. Accordingly, in the afternoon, some of them had gone to my office. There it was decided that in order to discuss the matter of giving a reception to the Maharajah Saheb, an announcement should be given in the press to call a meeting of the residents of Morvi, and, accordingly, I sent a notice of the meeting to the press. From this, it will be quite clear to you that those who had met at my office had not decided to give a reception in the name of the residents of Morvi in Bombay, but had decided to call a meeting of the residents of Morvi to know their views and come to a decision in connection with the reception."

"I had not decided to welcome the Maharajah Saheb at the instigation of Mr. Patwari. The intention in calling the meeting in question was to gather all to give their opinion, in the matter of the reception. All had the right to put before the meeting their honest views. Yet some persons rushed to the Press to criticise the action before that meeting was held, and any definite action was resolved on, in the matter. Neither the Maharajah Saheb nor his Diwan is at all anxious to receive either a welcome or a reception."

Mr. Jagjivan, concluding, refers to his proposal to postpone the meeting "in favour of a good place and time on some other day," owing the inability of Morvi residents, who are mostly living in the suburbs of Bombay, in attending the meeting as the place was inconvenient to them, and, also because the Maharaja had to reach Morvi next Sunday for the "Dhroha" ceremony.

PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE DONE BY MOPLAHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 22.

At the Planters' Conference the whole of to-day was engaged in discussion of scientific and technical subjects and manure, keen interest being manifested all through the speech of Dr. Rudolph Anstead, Director of Agriculture. During the course of his speech the learned Doctor particularly emphasised on (1) study of green dressings in all phases, (2) protection of soils from the wasp, (3) cover crops, such as weeds, how they reduce nitrogen while protecting the soil from mechanical loss. Dr. Anstead wound up his long address by a reference to the progress made and the demonstrative value of a coffee experiment station, which was listened with rapt attention.

Mr. Sundarraram, Government Mycologist, spoke at length on the rot in coffee and towards the evening Dr. J. Kendrick addressed the gathering on unhooking hookworm at the Electric Theatre, which brought to-day's business to a close.

LATER.

Compensation for damage done by Moplahs during the rebellion has been one of the special questions dealt by the Planters' Conference to-day. The report of the executive Committee was read, which runs as follows:—Our representations to Government claiming compensation for damages done to estates were referred to the Special Commissioner, for Malabar, who has not yet replied or issued any report thereon. At our request the Rubber Growers' Association, London, took up the matter with the India Office but has been since requested not to proceed further at present by the companies concerned as the latter are directly negotiating with the Government in the matter.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

DEFECTS IN TRANSFERRED DEPTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

Eighteen out of the twenty Hindu members and eight out of the fifteen Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council have sent a representation to the Governor of Punjab raising some constitutional points and pointing out certain defects in the working of certain transferred departments,—defects which, they say, have come into prominence since the introduction of Reforms scheme. They add that the system of representative Goverament should not be allowed to degenerate into one causing communal rivalry or hatred by giving undue advantage to a community in majority over the communities in minority. The signatories state. "It would be a travesty of representative Government if a Minister supported in the Council by a majority consisting mainly of one community frames a policy prejudicial to the interests of minorities. There are certain orders of the Hon. Minister for Education which have created serious discontent among non-Muslim communities, such as. (1) The order introducing communal representation in admissions to the Medical College and the Government College in place of the former rule which regulated admission solely on merit, (2) the orders dispensing with the services of non-Muslim temporary Assistant Surgeons without regard even to the military services of some of them, (3) orders as to appointments, permanent and officiating, in the Education Department.

NO COMMUNAL PROPORTIONS.

Proceeding the signatories say "Justification or no justification for fixing percentages on a communal basis for recruitment in public services. we strongly protest against allowing the rule of communal proportions to govern admission of young men to educational institutions. We, therefore, earnestly request that this order of the Hon. Minister which carries the questionable principle of communal divisions to absurd lengths and which violates flagrantly the letter and spirit of His Majesty's instructions, for the faithful carrying out of which Your Excellency alone is responsible, should be cancelled forthwith." They suggest that a board of 4 non-official members of Council be appointed consisting of a Hindu, a Mahomedan, a Sikh and a Christian, with one European official to examine the cases of all officiating and permanent appointments made with a view to ascertain if these involved any unjust supersession of the existing incumbents in various grades of service in order to report to the Governor that deserving men already superseded should no longer be superseded and should get officiating or permanent appointments at the earliest opportunity.

NO FREEDOM GIVEN TO OFFICIALS.

In conclusion the signatories state:—"In the Punjab we have failed to observe any freedom given to officials as to the manner in which they should vote. Numerous instances could be given from the Council proceedings which would convince Your Excellency that officials have no freedom of speech or vote. The controversy carried on in the newspapers with regard to the policy of the Minister for Education must have come to Your Excellency's notice. It is necessary to make a thorough enquiry into the matter. The Board that is proposed will be quite independent and free from communal bias, and we give expression to a hope that Your Excellency will receive and consider this representation in the spirit in which it is conceived and presented."

WAR MEMORIAL TO INDIAN TELEGRAPH MEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

There was an impressive ceremony at the Central Telegraph Office to-day when a memorial to the 114 men of the Indian Telegraph Department, officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and sepoys, who gave their lives in the great wat was unveiled by Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends of the men whose memory was being honoured and of officials and others connected with the Telegraph Department. The memorial takes the form of a marble tablet set in the walls of the central office inscribed with the names of the men who fell. A number of beautiful floral tributes were deposited beneath the tablet in their memory.

DRINK EVIL IN SHOLAPUR.

"Cold Drink" writes from Sholapur:—

It is rumoured that a certain local individual has sent in a petition to obtain license for sale of foreign liquor on the strength of "War Services" and it is presumed that he is likely to get such a license. The public of Sholapur deem that there is absolutely no necessity for another liquor shop to be opened. They trust that the Commissioner will not grant the license The local Excise Advisory Board knows nothing of this matter.

Cricketer, V. F. S. Crawford, is dead.

A total imports of private merchandise in July amounted to Rs. 1,815 lakhs and the total exports to Rs. 2,440 lakhs.

The net imports of private treasures were Rs. 632 lakhs and the net balance of trade, including rupee paper, was Rs. 32 lakhs in favour of India.

U. P. NOTES.

"LAW" AND "JUSTICE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

Thanks to the careful self-advertisement of the U. P. Government, there is an impression outside this province, that in the matter of jail administration, Sir Harcourt Butler's Government is perfection itself Communiques are issued detailing the comforts allowed to political prisoners in the shape of soaps, towels, razors, dumb-bells, etc., etc. But from the accounts given by several 'political prisoners' who have recently been released, the officials in the jails seem to have developed bullying as a fine art. Further, there is neither rhyme nor reason in the process of sifting 'politicals.' To take a single case, among the 55 members of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, convicted for a purely technical offence under Sec. 17A, Criminal Law Amendment Act, many gentlemen of position and status are treated as ordinary criminals. Then, the sad case of the death, in the Lucknow Jail, of Mr. Audh Narain Lal, under circumstances pointing to negligence on the part of the jail officials speaks for itself. The Publicity Officer issued a communique trying to show that due care was taken and contradicting the allegations made by Dr. Krishna Lal Nehru The latter repeated his statement and challenged the Government to substantiate the Publicity Officer's version by holding a full enquiry. In addition to this, the then political prisoners in the Lucknow Jail, some of whom had personally attended on Mr. Audh Narain Lal, sent up a statement to the Superintendent contradicting the Publicity Officer's version and demanding a full enquiry.

THE COURSE OF LAW.

'Law' of the Government of India brand is taking its course just as before. Those who have been honoured by its attentions more recently are for the most part unostentatious up-country workers. Many village propagandists have been "dealt with" under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C. The excesses for which some places, especially Benares, have gained a notoriety continue to be a feature of law's ways.

An insight into the way in which the highest judicial tribunal maintains its reputation for maintaining the purity of justice is afforded by its summary disposal of the revision petition filed by a third party in the case against the 55 members of the Provincial Congress Committee convicted in December last. The judgment in that case has shocked the legal conscience of many cooperating lawyers. Mr. Lyle, who as special Commissioners examined the cases of several political prisoners, came to the conclusion that their conviction was against law, but that if the accused persons had appealed the illegality could be cured by the appellate tribunal. Several eminent lawyers hold that the appellate court could not legalise the illegality, but the local Government maintain that this could be done and on that ground continue to keep the gentlemen in jail, notwithstanding the fact that no appellate court has yet cured the admitted illegality either on the motion of the accused or on the motion of the Crown. As if to test the correctness of the Government's contention a Mr. Nigam moved the High Court in revision under Sections 437, 438 and 439 Cr. P. C. which do not restrict the power to seek revision to the parties to the case. Of course the accused gentlemen had nothing to do with Mr. Nigam's adventure. The High Court had an opportunity of deciding whether the Government's contention was right or not. But without either curing the illegality or allowing the application, the High Court refused to look into the matter and rejected the revision petition on the 29th July.

SIR HARCOURT'S NEW ROLE.

Our Governor, in addition to his other duties, has taken upon himself the work of a censor of plays and "in view of the fact that certain objectionable dramatic performances have taken place in Lucknow District," declared that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within the Lucknow District except under a license of the District Magistrate and unless a copy of the piece to be produced has been furnished not later than three days before, to the District Magistrate.

BHOR STATE.

NEW RULER INSTALLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

The installation of Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao on the *Gadi* of Bhor State was performed by Mr. F. W. Hudson, Political Agent for Bhor, on Friday afternoon at Bhor. A procession formed by the State Lancers and Indantry headed the highly caparisoned elephant on which H. H. the Chief and his son were conveyed to the Durbar Hall. A congratulatory letter from H. E. the Governor of Bombay was first read out after which the Political Agent addressing the Chief and those present, paid tribute to the memory of the late ruler and felt confident the new ruler would maintain and strengthen the ties of friendship that bound the Bhor State to the British Raj.

The young Chief thanking Mr. Hudson said that he would try to make himself worthy of the loyal traditions and glory of his family. He would always have at heart the best interests and welfare of his subjects committed to his charge and ever endeavour to promote general happiness and prosperity of his State.

In commemoration of the occasion His Highness announced that he had decided to make elementary primary education free in his State, to grant certain remission of taxes derived from land, and to abolish those levied on marriages, etc., to grant bonuses to officers and servants of the State, to open a dispensary at Pali and a free Vedic school for the purpose of imparting religious education to Brahmin youths at Bhor.

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

The following questions and answers are taken from Hansard of July 18:—

BRITISH MOTOR CARS (DUTY).

Mr. Alfred T. Davies asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been directed to the duty of 30 per cent. imposed by the Government of India on British-made and other motor cars; whether he is aware that the Government of India now classes motor cars as luxuries with watches and jewellery; and, seeing that numbers of low-priced American cars are being imported in India, as the duty does not hit them, and that the duty has practically killed British overseas trade in India with motor cars, will he, with a view to encouraging home industry, represent to the Government of India the need for the removal of the 30 per cent. duty on British-made motor cars?

Earl Winterton: The duty on motor cars imported into India was raised last March from 20 to 30 percent., a rate which also applies to the other articles named. My attention has been drawn to the suggested effect of the new rate, but it is, I think, too early to form a considered judgment on the result of a duty to recently imposed. The increased rate was introduced, as my hon. Friend is aware, for purely revenue purposes, and its effect will doubtless be carefully watched by the Government of India.

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.

Sir T. Bennett asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he will state approximately what was the exchange value of the rupee when the present scale of salaries in the Indian Civil Service was fixed. whether the scale was fixed, and exchange compensation allowance was abolished, on the assumption that that value would continue; what the average exchange value has been during the last 12 months; and whether any steps are in contemplation to compensate for the loss which the service is sustaining in consequence of the nonfulfilment of the assumption referred to?

Earl Winterton: The present scale of salaries of the Indian Civil Service was fixed with effect from 1st December, 1919. The official exchange value of the rupee was then two shillings. At that time it was expected that the exchange value would continue about that figure, though it could not be definitely guaranteed. During the succeeding six months it rose considerably higher, but has averaged during the last 12 months, as nearly as possible, 1s. 4d. Financial conditions have so far made it impossible for the Government of India to make any concession on this account to members of the service, but the question will not be lost sight of.

REVOLUTIONARY DOCTRINES.

Colonel Sir C. Yate asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to the report in the Indian Press regarding the meeting of bodies of men from time to time for the purpose of considering how and when the revolutionary doctrines which they hold shall be put into practice and the Government rendered incapable of performing its functions, and stating that it is almost incredible that the formulation of plans for destroying the existing *regime* should be permitted without let or hindrance and whether he can state what steps are being taken in the matter?

The Under-Secretary of State for India (Earl Winterton): I have seen reports of a character somewhat similar to those referred to in the question. I have every reason to believe that the Indian Government are doing and will do all that is necessary. It would clearly not be in the public interest to give details of the action taken or contemplated by them.

Sir C. Yate: Is it a fact that there is not a man in the Government of India who has sufficient backbone in him to take action?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. and gallant Member is expressing his own opinion.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he can say how the Government of India define the political offenders of whom they tell the Press that they have only 5,000 odd in goal; and does the figure include all those in goal for breach of the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act?

Earl Winterton: I am not aware that the Government of India have told the Press that they have only 5,000 odd political prisoners in gaol. In fact, the have just reported that there are in all 3,836 persons confined in gaol in all provinces for offences in connection with political movements, excluding Moplah rebels. The offences include the two named in the question.

Colonel Wedgwood: Are all the people in gaol under the Criminal Law Amendment Act or the Seditious Meetings Act included in this 3,400?

Earl Winterton: Yes.

Captain Viscount Curzon: Do the figures just given by the Noble Lord apply to the position before or after the gaol delivery reported in the Press to-day?

Earl Winterton: I do not know to what the Noble Lord refers. I have seen no reference to a gaol delivery in the Press to-day; perhaps the Noble Lord has been more fortunate.

Viscount Curzon: Is the Noble Lord not aware of the report in the Press of a large gaol delivery which has just taken place, and were the figures he has just quoted obtained prior to or subsequent to that gaol delivery?

Earl Winterton: It has always been laid down that a Minister is not responsible for what appears in the Press. If the Noble Lord puts down a question based on that report I shall be prepared to answer it.

Colonel Wedgwood: Will the Noble Lord state when the figures were obtained?

Earl Winterton: Yes I shall have much pleasure in stating that. They were telegraphed for by instruction, in answer to a charge made by the hon. and gallant Member, that there were 20,000 persons in gaol for political offences, and they have just been received.

Colonel Wedgwood: The Noble Lord must have made a mistake. I understand these figures were asked for, in response to questions put by me about two months ago, and prior to any suggestion being made that there were 20,000 in gaol.

Earl Winterton: Yes, but a telegram was sent, asking that the answer should be expedited after the speech of the hon. and gallant Member.

AMRITSAR SUPPORTS N. C. O

COUNCIL ELECTION BOYCOTTED.

"ZIAFAT PANCH" TENDERS APOLOGY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 21.

On the eve of the polling day stirring speeches were delivered by Pandit Nekiram Sharma, Lala Bodhraj, Secy. P. C. C. at Bandemataram Hall and Jallianwala Bagh and By. Lala Kanhialal at the former place exhorting people to maintain Amritsar's honour by not voting at the Council election. A ladies' deputation went round the city and issued an appeal to the same effect. In consequence the polling station looked to-day very gloomy voters being few and far between. It is roughly estimated that not more than a tenth of the seven thousand voters proceeded to the polls.

The editor of the "Ziafat Panch" publishes an apology with reference to the Amritsar Municipality's resolution demanding that the "Ziafat Panch" should apologise apropos of alleged defamation regarding a social in the Municipal girls' high school.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

NO CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 21.

A deputation of the Singh Sabha, Montgomery, waited on Sir John Manyard to secure amelioration of conditions in camp Jail, Montgomery, containing a large number of Sikh prisoners. The Executive member's reply on most points was disappointing. With regard to jail dict he said that wheaten bread was a luxury and what outside public demanded was that prisoners should lead dainty lives in jail. He was not prepared to differentiate between ordinary and political prisoners except such of the latter as were classed (A) by the magistrates as it would mean an additional burden on the taxpayer. Cots could not be allowed as they could be used for scaling walls. Newspapers and magazines they did not allow, he said, even (A) class prisoners. He complained that agitation outside jails conduced to lack of discipline in prisoners and said that Government would be firm and just in their attitude.

RECIPROCITY RESOLUTION.

AMRITSAR DEMANDS CORRESPONDING LEGISLATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, August 19.

Moving his resolution in the Amritsar Municipality yesterday, Mr. Balmokand Bhatia dwelt at length on the disabilities of Indians in Natal, Kenya, Uganda and Fiji and said that these constituted a peril to the Indian community and indicated their racial inferiority. It was the imperative duty of the Government of India to declare that there was no possibility of India remaining permanently within the British Commonwealth except on terms of real racial equality. Indians should show that they cannot brook colonials enjoying in India municipal rights denied to themselves in the colonies. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Miranbuksh Sarbdyal, Hissamdin Gholamyaseen Duni Chand vakil and the president Mr. Duni Chand suggested that the Legislative Assembly should also be urged to undertake relatory legislation against colonials. This was agreed to and the resolution as enlarged was carried unanimously.

Buldana public at a meeting expressed joy at the release of Deshbandhu Das and Mr. Wamanrao Joshi. It also expressed indignation at the speech of the Premier and deep sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Griffith. Mr. Kale presided.

"THE ENGLISHMAN" ON INDIAN SWARAJ.

The "Bengalee" writes:—

In a leading article on Saturday, "The Englishman" makes the following outrageous observations on an aspiration:—

"And, even if all Indians were so enamoured of "Swaraj" that they would rather have it, the Civil Service would still not be doomed for the reason that it would become the duty of Parliament to see that "Swaraj" was not extended to India. This country is not ready yet to govern itself, and the Empire, being in the position of guardian, has to be quite firm. Let the boy grow up. He is showing some fine instincts. but it would be very danerous to him to hand him over his great heritage till he has shown restraint as well as capacity."

For much less offensive expressions, the "Statesman" was boycotted by the Bengalee community in 1920. Will the community take the above from Hare Street quite lying down?

WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union, a Social in honour of new lady Graduates' was held at Wilson College Hall last Saturday, when about sixty members and guests were present. After Miss Dhawle, a new Graduate, had entertained those present with a song, the President, Dr. Jerbanoo Mistri, in a speech welcomed the new Graduates. She said:—

The Uunversity degree confers on the new graduates the hall-mark of independence, because hitherto they were under the kindly care and protection of the heads and the teaching staff of their educational institution, but now having left them behind they are independent. Though they may have parental protection and guidance, and other influence to push them on in the world still their future career is greatly in their own hands. To be successful, to make a name in their profession, to be good and honourable citizens, and to fulfil lives' duties and responsibilities with credit, rest henceforth in their own hands. It is easy to pass examinations, but it is an acknowledged fact that it is most difficult to be successful in the careers opening out through them. The schools and colleges do not teach them exactly how to do this. They merely supply materials with which they are expected to build, so to speak, a house for themselves, and just as a builder is expected to observe all the building rules and regulations of the land, so must they observe all the social, religious and moral laws in building their homes viz, their careers, otherwise their houses will be like a house of cards easily blown away by a strong breeze. Then again, in these progressive days, when women are no longer lookers-on at the game of life, but have become the active players determined to win, when they have stormed the barriers of business-life and are gradually reaching the top of the ladder, something more is expected of them. They are expected not to confine their energies and activities to themselves and their families only, but to look beyond these and do something for the uplift of their less fortunate sisters, for the welfare and humanity at large.

It is a great slur cast upon women by the opposite sex, that they cannot sustain their interest in anything for long and that once they pass their examinations they do not maintain their interest in and connection with their academic life. That is a fact and the sooner it is removed the better for us, since a higher destiny is opening out for us and we are determined to prove ourselves equal to men.

Now that the new Graduates are going to start new life, it is best always to keep before their eyes some ideals and principles, which should guide them in life, and that is where the Graduates' Union comes in. Its objects are:—

(1). To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunities for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by the University women.

(2). To facilitate intercourse and co-operation between University women and maintain their interest in and connection with academic life.

(3). To encourage independent research and to stimulate the interest of women in public life.

It is a matter of great regret to members of the Committee that the junior Graduates do not take as much interest as they ought to. They think their duty ends when they pay in their annual subscriptions. They seldom attend lectures, meetings and socials. It is rather disappointing when those for whose benefit these functions are organised do not take advantage of them. It might be that they are shy, but they could easily arrange to come with friends, or even if they come alone, they will soon begin to know people. I can assure them that we, the senior members, are not only anxious to know them, but we want to be their friends, and we are disappointed that they do not respond to our advances. Social intercourse between the senior and junior members is likely to be of mutual advantage to both. It will help us to keep in touch with younger generation (not that we are ancient) and what is going on in their world, and at the same time we can give them the benefit of our experiences. I hope therefore, that henceforth they will continue to take sufficient interest in the Union, not by merely becoming sleeping partners in the concern but by becoming active members, so that united we will be successful in making what represents our educational careers, an institution warthy of our name.

MISS SERENE CURSETJI.

Miss Serene Maneckji Cursetji, the veteran Parsee Educationist, in a humourous speech, gave a retrospect of Female Education in Bombay during the last fifty years. She gave an interesting account of how women were handicapped in schools and colleges five decades ago, and the various changes and improvemens made towards their education by the then Governors and officials through the influence of well-known citizens, Miss Maneckji herself playing no small part in them. After referring to the gradual changes brought about in colleges for lady-students, Miss Cursetji advised the new Graduates as to the mode of life educated women should lead in general. She declared that being good was the noblest ambition for women to follow, and that a woman's chief beauty lay not in her outer appearance but in the goodness of her heart.

After partaking of refreshments, the gathering dispersed.

MR. WAMANRAO JOSHI CONGRATULATED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Aug. 21.

The Yeotmal citizens assembled in a public meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Jatkar, passed a resolution congratulating Mr. Wamanrao Joshi on his release and wishing him a long life to see the goal of freedom for which he had dedicated all his life. Mr. Wamanrao was welcomed and garlanded at Dhamangaon station *en route* to Amraoti by Messrs. Aney, Hood and others on behalf of the District Association and the Congress Committee of Yeotmal.

SECOND RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

MR. CHANDRIKAPRASAD URGES POSTPONEMENT.

Rai Sahib Chanrikaprasad, President, first Railwaymen's Conference wires from Srinagar, under date the 21st instant:—

"Kindly contradict statement that this Second Session of the All-India Railwaymen's Conference is being convened at Lucknow in September at my request. I have sent repeated protests to the Amalgamated Society's Secretary that being far way in Kashmir I cannot be in Lucknow in September. Heartily as I sympathize with railwaymen, I would certainly join their deliberations if they hold a Conference after November next.

The first necessary step for railwaymen to do, is to properly organize their Union, then form an All-India Federation as decided at the First Conference. Railwaymen themselves should take the lead."

MOPLAH RELIEF FUND.

H. M. THE AMIR'S DONATION.

The Secretary of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma Hind wires from Delhi as follows:—

"Thank God, the Musalmans of India are responding to the call of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma to help the distressed Moplahs and donations are daily pouring in. Till now the Jamiat has been able to send Rs. 26,500 for the relief of these distressed brethren. Out of this sum two and a half thousand rupees were sent on the 24th April, twelve thousand on the 6th July and twelve thousand on the 10th August. The day this last instalment was sent only a few hundred rupees were left under this head with the Jamiat, but the fund again began to swell and donations continue to come in. The most important and valuable donation is that of Ghazi, His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, from whom we have received Rs. 1,000 through Mr. Mohammad Umar Nemani, Secretary, Moplah Relief Committee, Simla, to whom it was paid on behalf of His Majesty by the Afghan Consul-General. Together with this donation six hundred rupees, the price of sacrifice hides, have been received from the Simla Musalmans. Sums have also been received from Sherkot, Bijnore, Shahjehanpur, Amroha and other places. Ghazi the Amir of Afghanistan Khalladallahu Murkalu has by helping his distressed Moplah brethren acted up to the tradition of Islamic sympathy of the early days of Islam. May the Indian Musalman States also be touched by the heart-rending miseries of the distressed Moplahs and perform the duty that Islam and humanity alike enforce upon them."

TRADE CONVENTION BETWEEN INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 21.

A small commission headed by Major Brett of the Political Department is about to proceed to Kabul to discuss with the Afghan Government the details of a trade convention in pursuance of the terms of 1921. With the increased traffic, especially heavy motor traffic, between Peshawar and Kabul the inadequacy of the present road is becoming increasingly obvious. Beyond the British border the road is subject to the full force of floods and storm and the exceptionally heavy rains of the present summer have reduced it to a very bad condition. The neglect of repairs was recently commented upon unfavourably by Jelalabad newspaper "Ittihad-i-mashrioi".

FRONTIER CONDITION.

There is little news of interest regarding the frontier. The long-drawn-out dispute between the Nawab of Dir and the Miangul of Sawat regarding the Adinzai tracts has been settled for the time being at any rate and there is a prospect of the much needed peace among the tribes concerned. There has been minor inter-tribal fighting among the Mohmands but this has died down.

WAZIR RAIDS CHECKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 21.

The measures now in force in the Dehra Ismail Khan District for coping with raids are proving successful. The number of raids has decreased greatly and a Wazir gang which tried to force the barrier near Draban a few days ago suffered a severe reverse. In an encounter with Chighas and Constabulary they lost one of their number killed and had to abandon the two captives and all the cattle which they had seized.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" OF AFGHANISTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 21.

Preparations are being made in Afghanistan for the annual celebration of "Independence Day". There will be festivals and sports at Kabul and at all provincial capitals.

MR MAVJI GOVINDJI IN JHARIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHARIA, Aug. 21.

Mavji Govindji Seth of Bombay delivered yesterday afternoon an inspiring address on the industrial future of India under the auspices of the Mining Federation. The lecturer dwelt on India's place in the industrial and commercial world and the supreme necessity of harnessing science to industry. India was passing through a transition period when impossible changes were taking place such as fiscal rearrangement and States management of railways. The speaker appealed to colliery producers to avoid all the mistakes committed by Western countries in dealing with labour and think nationally in matters of commerce and industries.

Osman Shahi Mills, Ltd.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Hyderabad (Deccan).

The Subscription list will open on Monday, the 14th day of August 1922, and close on or before the 14th day of November 1922.

THE OSMAN SHAHI MILLS, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANIES ACT IV OF 1320 FASLI.)

CAPITAL .. .. RS. 1,00,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 1,00,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

Of the above shares 95,000 Shares are now offered for public subscription payable as follows

RS. 25/- PER SHARE ON APPLICATION **RS. 25/- PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT**

and the balance in such calls as the directors may make, the first call to be made not earlier than July 1923 and next call not earlier than four months thereafter. No call will exceed Rs. 25.

As to 50,000 of the said shares, preference will be given in allotment to such of the subjects of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad as apply for the same on or before the 14th day of November 1922.

DIRECTORS :

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt., C.B.E., Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
MR. MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKOREDAS, C.I.E., M.B.E., M. L. C., Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
MR. JAMSETJI ARDESEER WADIA, Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
MR. AHMED CURRIMBHOY, Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
MR. F. E. DINSHAW, Solicitor, 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKERS :

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSSON & Co.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
No. 65, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS :

MESSRS. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
No. 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY :

GUN FOUNDRY ROAD, HYDERABAD (Deccan).

PROSPECTUS :

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has been pleased to grant a license to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy to erect and work four cotton spinning and weaving mills at Nander, Latur, Warrangal and Hingoli respectively. Sir Fazulbhoy has assigned the license to the Company. It is the intention of the Company in the first instance to put up a mill at Nander and to put up mills at the other three places subsequently. These places are situate in important cotton growing districts.

The license and the assignment thereof may be inspected at the office of the Solicitors to the Company at any time during office hours.

No promotion or other profits are being paid by the Company.

An agreement has been entered into between the Company of the one part, and Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Limited, of the other part, for the appointment of the latter as the Managing Agents of the Company. Three of the directors, viz., Sir, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Ahmed Currimbhoy are interested in the Managing Agents' firm. This agreement dated 14th August 1922 may be inspected at the office of the Company's Solicitors.

The preliminary expenses, exclusive of brokerage, will amount to about Rs. 15,000.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 50 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of a director is to be such sum not exceeding Rs. 100 as the directors may fix for each meeting attended by him.

The minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment is 10,000 shares.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the office of the Solicitors of the Company at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at any time during business hours.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus and sent to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Limited, or to the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Forms of application can be obtained at the office of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Limited, or from the Solicitors, Bombay.

In respect of applications received through brokers, brokerage at the rate of 1 % will be paid by the Company on allotment.

Dated this 14th day of August 1922.

(Sd.) FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY
„ JAMSETJI ARDESEER WADIA
„ PURSHOTAMDAS THAKOREDAS
„ MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY
„ F. E. DINSHAW
„ AHMED CURRIMBHOY

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To THE DIRECTORS OF THE
OSMAN SHAHI MILLS, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

I hereby request you to allot me Shares of Rs. 100 each in the OSMAN SHAHI MILLS, LIMITED, and I agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number you may allot me, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association. I enclose herewith the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 25 per share and I agree to pay upon all such shares as may be allotted to me in accordance herewith Rs. 25 per share on allotment, and the balance as and when called up; and I authorise you to place my name on the Register of Members in respect of the shares allotted to me in accordance therewith. Any amount overpaid in respect of the deposit sent herewith is to be treated as part payment of the amount due on the allotment.

Name in full _____

Usual signature _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Date _____

This Form must be sent entire together with the necessary remittance to Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED, in Bombay, or to the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, HYDERABAD (Deccan.)

THE OSMAN SHAHI MILLS, LIMITED.

No._____

RECEIPT FOR APPLICATION DEPOSIT.

Received the_____day of_____1922 from_____

the sum of Rupees_____being a deposit of Rs. 25 per share on_____ shares in the abovenamed Company.

Rs. _____

(This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for a Share Certificate.

EDUCATION.

ITS SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Prof. H. R. Hamley delivered a lecture on Saturday the 19th instant on the "Sociological Aspect of Education," when Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye presided.

After paying a tribute to the work of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey in promoting the cause of education Prof. Hamley said:—

The meaning attached to the word 'Education' varies greatly. If we examine a large number of the definitions supplied by eminent writers we shall find that one term is present in all of them. This term is 'development', and the implication is that the person being educated is an organism imbued with life and capable of growth from seed to shoot to flowering plant. Education is therefore the means to self-realisation, by which the true purpose of the individual is gradually fulfilled. The analogy of the plant, so tellingly used by Pestalozzi, has its defects. Let us direct our attention to another which will suit our present subject better and which is really more accurate. It may be stated thus: The individual is an organism which bears to the race the relationship that the cell bears to the living body. This means that the individual is not only influenced by, but can himself also exert, an influence upon his environment. One modern writer has said, 'Education is the process of adjustment to environment.' This implise that we are but products of our environment, and that education is an accretion from without and not a development, from within in the way we maintain it to be. The question before us then is this: Is there anything inherent in the organism expressive of its own inner self which is more than a response of adjustment to stimulus from without. It was Bateson,—who I see is still fighting for his point—who first maintained that every organism is under the influence of two forces, one from without which we call its environment, and the other from within which we may call its vitality or vital clan. Basteson maintains that the organism has within it the promise all that lies in the future, and that life is the fulfilling of an inherent purpose. In its simplest form this is no new idea. Forebel said long ago that development can only come from within, and upon this basis he built his doctrine of creative self activity. But let us look into our analogy a little further. We have said that our environment influences organism, but environment is itself an organism. We should therefore, expect the influence between organism and organism to be mutual. Organism can therefore influence its environment. Here we have the basis of the sociological aspect of education. Education involves not only the influence of the social environment on the child but also the influence of the child on its society. It is here that Pestalozzi's acorn—and—oak analogy fails. The child does not bear to the teacher or to the world the relationship that the plant bears to the gardener. The child is self-determining as the oak, but self-conscious as the oak is not. As a self-conscious organism he cannot be developed simply by accretions from without, but by the self-activity of a conscious being directed to his environment. The great fault of Indian education to-day, a fault from which Western countries are only just freeing themselves, is the lack of individualism. Our educational system seeks to mould every child on the same pattern and does its work so effectively that all individuality is stifled. That is one reason why we so seldom discover our future leaders while they are at school. Shall we decide then that mass or group education cannot be tolerated? This has been the natural reaction against education of the common brand type, and so we pay more attention to the individual child, feed him with special dainties and give him special nursing which generally means that we fetter his personality more than ever. We have not solved the problem of education when we segregate the child like some hothouse plant, and give him special food for his peculiar needs. After all the child is a social animal as well an individual, and the mistake in the ipast has been in thinking that these characteristics were irreconcilable. Individualism can only come as an expression from within and then only when expressed upon the world without. There can be no individualism in a world of one soul. Froebel says, 'Education is from life, through life, to life,' and unless it is directed 'to life,' it misses its meaning. To change Forebel's principle a little, 'The aim of education is creative self-activity in, and upon, human society.' The final statement of the sociological aim of education is this: Education is the process by which the individual realises his true purpose partly by his adaptation to, and partly by his influence upon his social environment. We may observe that this social outlook is not maintained as a moral ideal, although it has its moral value, but as the necessary condition of true self-development. For example, love is not merely the experiece of a certain moral sentiment, but is the self-importation of a vital principle to the object of love. Without self-giving, love becomes atrophied and dies.

THE PLACE OF PERSONALITY.

The educational ideal, as we have stated it, involves the whole personality. It is individualism achieved through socialism. This conclusion is in full agreement with the findings of modern psychology. Up to the present psychology has dealt with either the 'individual' John, or the 'average' John. Modern psychology is telling us more of the mind of the individual John in the average environment of Johns. A great many foolish things have been said about the new psychology but one truth emerges clearly from our study of the subconscious mind, that if it is strongly egoistic, it is so in relation to its environment. Depression of the ago means a misshapen personality and a distorted attitude to society. This does not mean that freedom to the extent of license is advised but it does mean that the free energy of the ego should be diverted into higher channels.

The question may be asked: Can these be put into practical form? The answer is that they have been put into practice in other countries. The old picture of the schoolboy moving like a snail unwillingly to school is no longer true. In these days the classroom has become a living institution. What has been done in other countries can be done here. At present we do little more than pour out in dull fashion the knowledge of books. Books after all are poor substitutes for experience. Books are artificial, life is real. The library is the most important equipment the school can have, but books are to be used not abused by being committed to memory without understanding. In the 'Dalton' plan of education, now receiving so much attention in England and America, the school is divided into departmental laboratories, where children map out their own time-table, study whatever books they like, make whatever experiments they wish, express themselves in whatever way they please. We are a long way from that in India, but we can make a beginning by leaving the children to their own devices for certain hours in the week. While we are under the tyranny of external examinations, little can be done. Let us get rid of this tyranny as soon as we can. In the meantime there is much that can be done to develop the social instincts of the child. To the young child the two great worlds are the school and the home, and in these he learns his first social lessons. Later on the neighbourhoods of school and home have their appeal. The College Student has a wider outlook still, and adds the city and the state to his purview. The school is the great training-ground for life. If the child is to be a member of a self-governing people, he must learn the lessons of self-government and social helpfulness while he is young. If ever he is to exercise himself as a free man, he much first learn the meaning and obligations of freedom and self-determination in the school. It was said by a great soldier that Britain's battles were won on the playing fields of Eton. If we could ever make a true estimate we should find that the playing-fields of the schools of England have been responsible for more victories in peace than in war, not because athleticism is good for the race, but because in corporate play and games, individual and social development are combined in an ideal way. Corporate play is one of the best means of engendering courage, resourcefulness, and mutual helpfulness. Froebel showed another flash of intuition when he emphasised the importeance of play in the school. The idea of corporate action can be carried out in the classroom. Give the boys a task to do,, allow them to select their leaders, divided their labour, and assess their efforts at their own valuation, and then watch the result. To take one example: Announce to the school that in six month's time there will be an Exhibition of Arts and Crafts. Ask the boys to elect their class and school representatives for a working committee and allow them to work out their own plans for the show. I guarantee that you will be astounded with the result, and that more real education will be received during the following six months from this new activity than from all the books committed to memory. For ten years before coming to India I had the joy of trying to develop this self-activity in schools with which I was connected and I can from that experience urge all teachers to go and do likewise.

Activities of this kind make a necessary link between the school and the home. Coming to the ordinary class work itself, we need radical changes here. At present the classroom is an absolute monarchy with the teacher imposing his will and his personality on the class. I would make it a rule that class lecturing should only be indulged in at rare intervals, and I would judge a teacher ability by the inverse ratio of the time he spends in front of his class. I would dethrone the teacher from his platform, and make the class a socialistic state. I would socialise the school. When I was directing the teaching of Mathematics in a certain Training College, I gave a series of 'Demonstration Lessons' in which I did nothing but go round the class helping the boys individually and sending the stronger boys to help the weaker, if they ask for help (not otherwise). The tachers voted me a 'poor specimen's of a teacher: so I was according to their ideas: but I claim that I did the only real teaching done in that class for weeks. Put up blackboards all round your class-room, and then let the class go on with their problems. You may find the class a little more noisy, but it will be the hum of a hive of bees, and you will not find mathematics hated by the less gifted pupils as it is today. In this way the classroom becomes a laboratory, and each pupil can go ahead as fast as he likes, pausing only a while to assist his less brilliant brother. I would abolish the teacher's platform, and make it the rule that the teacher's place is at the back of the class, not at the front. The can be done: I have done it. We have turned our absolute monarchy into a democracy of the right kind. The same method could be applied to all subjects, but naturally it would have to be modified. In the teaching of literature, I would encourage the dramatic element and also free discussion of the lesson work in groups before it is taken in class. From the few examples I have taken it will be seen that the social aspect is really the whole aspect of education, and that in every class and in every lesson individuality and social qualities can be developed side by side. To obtain the best results greater attention should be paid to aesthetic subjects, music and art. These subjects do not receive sufficient attention in our Schools to-day. No education is complete which relegates beauty to a second place. Music is one of the most humanising forces in the world, and no school should be without its atmosphere of music. We came finally to the question of manual work. We have just said that the ideal school of the future will be a laboratory or rather a series of laboratories. This laboratory is not only one of books or of ideas, but also of things to be handled and touched. We are learning that a great deal of our education comes through the sense of touch and in 'making things.' Unfortunately there is in India that pernicious idea that 'making things' is degrading. India will remain half-educated as long as she holds this idea. My own opinion is that, in the best sense of the term, many boys who have learned to use their hands but have not received the benefit of a school education are better educated than many who have had that privilege. I would have manual classrooms in every big school, and manual training-centres in every district for smaller schools, where boys and girls could go to learn these necessary lessons. After all manual work is as much an art as most of the school work that usually goes under that title, and why should art be considered inferior? The manual training laboratory is one of the best socialising influences in the school. In it the boys are free to work out their own ideas and if, as done in up-to-date schools, these ideas could be made part of some social scheme of work of the class, so much the better. I remember in one school that the boys and girls set themselves to make small Christmas gifts for their parents. Those gifts were not only the expression of an idea but an expression of love. At another time they worked together to supply comforts for a hospital, such as chairs, book-rests, toys, needlework of various kinds. Most of this work was done in leisure hours. This brings us to another aspect of our subject. It is now being realised that a great deal of a child's education is received in its leisure hours. Education is only a way of teaching the individual to use his time profitably to himself and his community. The test of a man's education is his ability to use his leisure well. Some remarkable results have been achieved in this direction in England and on the Continent. In one school in England leisure hour work has been organised in a corporate way, and results of great scientific and historic interest have already been obtained. The aim of the Workers' Educational Association, a branch of which has recently been established in Bombay, is to teach working men how to use their leisure time well.

One word in conclusion. The true purpose of education from the sociological standpoint has already been indicated, but it needs further emphasis. Our aim should be to train our children while at school to be helpful and self-sacrificing citizens of their Motherland, and of the world. This training must begin in the school. Teach the children lessons of mutual helpfulness, teach them to express themselves in loving service one to another, teach them to recognise and appreciate the good in others while they are at school, and you are laying a firm foundation of the true citizenship of the future.

KATHIAWAR OUTLAWS.

COMMIT DACOITY UNDER THE VERY NOSE OF POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20.

Information is now received that large bands of outlaws now taking shelter in Kanthkote hills in Bhachau Taluk, Cutch, committed a daring dacoity in Bhachau on the 16th instant. The Police Commissioner has been camping at Bhachau with a large police force for nearly a month aided by the Sind police to capture these outlaws. He was at Bhuj on the 16th instant to attend certain holiday functions and on receiving news of the dacoity has returned to Bhachau with all the available force from Bhuj. So far no effective action is reported. Gujarat Kathiawar outlaws do not generally trouble Cutch because they go there only for shelter. This dacoity is the first of its kind in Cutch and committed under the nose of a large police force. It augurs ill for the peace of Cutch and requires very prompt and effective action by the police.

"NO PEACE TILL KHILAFAT PROBLEM BE SOLVED."

AKOLA'S PROTEST AGAINST PREMIER'S SPEECH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

AKOLA, Aug. 19.

A mass meeting of about 3,000 citizens of Akola was held yesterday in the Shri Ram Theatre, under the presidentship of Mr. Zainuddin. Mr. Abdur Rahmankhan moved the following resolution:—

"Resolved that this mass meeting of the citizens of Akola expresses its strong indignation and scorn at the brutal tyrannies perpetrated on the unarmed Turks in the Sultan's realm and protests against the Greek threat to attack and capture Constantinople, which is a direct result of the winking and duplicity of the Allied statesmen.

"This meeting while expressing its strong disapproval of the recent speech of Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons believes in the fact that as long as the British Government would not make a just and reasonable peace with the Nationalist Turks there will be no peace and prosperity in India."

An Amroha message says:—Intense bitterness of feeling prevails among the Shia Mussalmans for the treatment meted out to them by the District authorities in connection with the Mohurrum festival. Protest meetings are being held daily.

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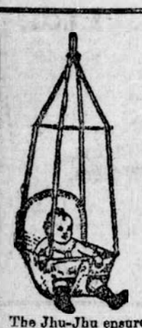

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2. Kindly send to the above address two more Jhu-Jhu Rest Swings per V.P.P. I am much pleased to appreciate its usefulness (Sd.) Capt. V. Bhushan, I. M. S. 7-1. G. H. Dera Ismail Khan

3. Many people in this part of the country admire and appreciate your Jhu Jhu. (Sd). D. S. Shaligram, M. S. C. I. (London). Director of Industries, Kolhapur State.

4. I can get through quite a lot of work while baby plays comfortably in the Jhu Jhu. (Sd). Mrs. E. Dawes, Nasik.

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CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

PROGRESS IN GUJARAT.

The following is a summary of the report of Mr. D. A. Shah, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, of the co-operative work in agriculture done in the past and outline of the work intended to be done in the future in Gujerat:—

The Co-operative movement in Gujarat began with Credit Societies. During the first few years when the movement was in its infancy, Societies were scattered, and there were no central Co-operative institutions to finance the primary Societies. Government, therefore, used to grant to Credit Societies, long term loans, not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in each individual case, and also not exceeding the amounts of local deposits collected by them. For the rest of the working capital, Societies had to depend upon themselves. They used to procure local deposits, and have an eye on building up reserve funds which would be their own property, and could be utilized in their business. Then came into existence Broach and Surat Banking and Trading Unions which though they used to lend money to individuals, were also intended to serve as Central Banks for Primary Societies. These Unions have now changed their names to "Central Banks." The Broach Bank has stopped lending money to individuals. The Surat Bank has not stopped giving loans to individuals, but has fixed a maximum limit to its lendings to individuals, and that too as a temporary measure. Before Central Banks could finance Societies, and even afterwards, Guaranteeing Unions were organized for facilitating the finance and providing supervision for primary Societies. There were 12 Unions on the 31st March, 1922.

Though Societies wherein members have been redeemed from all their debts, old and new, and wherein members have become thrifty, honest and independent are only a few, there is no doubt that progress is being steadily made towards the state in which members would be adequately and promptly financed by Societies in which members would have no outside debts at all, and in which the Working Capital would consist largely or wholly of the savings of members.

Taking the percentage of all the Societies of all kinds in the districts and the number of villages, the percentage of Societies to villages is 33.7 in the Broach, 20.7 in the Surat, 17.8 in the Kaira, 8.1 in the Panch Mahals and 6.4 in the Ahmedabad districts. The Working Capital per member excluding that of Banks is Rs. 77.4 in the Surat, Rs. 64.8 in the Broach, Rs. 44.3 in the Ahmedabad, Rs. 40.2 in the Kaira and Rs. 31.1 in the Panch Mahals district.

A Cattle Insurance Society at Borbhatha, Broach District, was organized. It has been working for nearly five years. It has got a fairly good fund, out of which it can pay the claims of members who may have insured their animals. Four more Cattle Insurance Societies were registered during the year 1920-21. Three out of them have started work.

The Sonsak Cotton Sale has been doing very good work. It distributed pure seed to members, and gets their cotton ginned and sold. The value of the cotton and cotton seed of its members sold by the Society during the year 1921-22 was Rs. 1,10,271. Members realized about Rs. 5 per maund of cotton, more than non-members, and were on the whole benefited to the extent of about Rs. 15,000. The Society earned a commission of Rs. 694 on sale, and made a net profit of Rs. 1,431.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Though most of the organization work in the Bombay Presidency was being done through private agency honorary organizers, it became evidence with the lapse of time that the movement should receive within its fold as many non-official workers as possible, if it were to be really independent. Moreover, it was necessary that the office-bearers and members of Societies should be trained in the principles of co-operation. This could hardly ever be done by or through Government. Guaranteeing Unions which provided for internal supervision could not be expected to achieve much in this directions. It was, therefore, that the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute came into being, three years back. A branch of the Institute for Gujerat was opened during the year 1920-21. Almost all the Gujerat Societies have been affiliated to it, and some individual members have also joined it. It has been holding Training Classes for Secretaries and Conferences, and publishing a Co-operative Monthly, and general Co-operative literature.

OUTLINES OF FUTURE WORK.

(1) Improvement of the existing Credit Societies, and the organization of new Societies, especially in the Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and part of the Kaira District.

(2) Improvement of the existing Guaranteeing Unions, and the organization of new good ones.

(3) Development of the existing Banks and the opening of Central Banks, Central Federation or branches of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank for the Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals Districts.

(4) Redemption of the old debts of the members of good well-established Credit Societies.

(1) Development of the existing Sale Societies, and the organization of new ones especially for the sale of cotton and of wheat in the Surat and Broach districts.

(2) Organization of Irrigation Societies especially in the Kaira and Surat districts.

(3) Development of the existing Cattle Insurance Societies and the organization of new ones with a Re-Insurance Society at the top.

(4) Improvement of the existing Seed Societies, and the organization of new seed and Implements Societies and of Cattle-breeding Societies wherever possible and necessary.

(5) Organization of one or two experimental Societies for the consolidation of small and scattered holdings.

(6) Organization of Co-operative Creameries especially in the Nadiad, Anand and Borsad Talukas of the Kaira District.

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'MR, BAPTISTA AND REPORTERS,"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 14th instant, Mr. Joseph Baptista's letter is again published this time airing his complaints against all the reporters generally, including the 'C. I. D. gentlemen' and 'the three official reporters in England in 1917'! The reporters of the Congress and of the Legislative Councils in India have escaped his talons and with the compliment too of their higher fees being advertised in the vein of admiration. He speaks of the complaint made by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald against the Indian reporters; there are people who would even say that they had heard that the late Mr. Caine had made a similar complaint. What do these complaints signify after all? That the whole lot of Indian reporters is good for nothing or that certain members of the reporters' profession alone, who had the misfortune not to satisfy these speakers, were to blame? Students of shorthand will read and have already read of such complaints being made against the English reporters by some of the members of Parliament; so that to be the victims of complaints by speakers is not the unpleasant monopoly of the Indian reporters alone. Mr. Baptista may be assured that there are scores of good reporters in Bombay who can report him accurately in spite of his 'gullibility of volubility' or his 'pomposity of verbosity' on this condition, of course, that he consents to develop into a speaker of the following models:—(1) clear, distinct, unassuming, addressing with absolute precision and correctness; (2) beginning his speech at a deliberate pace and in a measured, distinct, far-reaching tone of voice, becoming influenced by the magnetism of his audience and their rapt attention, and rising to rare flights of oratory; (3) speaking with the accuracy of a written composition, and (4) beginning to speak with a measured pace and swelling to full concert as he progresses with his "sonorous and rolling periods." A perfect speaker is the delight of reporters, while the speaker, who is at least reasonably deliberate, is popular with the reporters and the audience. A speaker may be slow or rapid in his utterances; he may have all other qualities which make the reputation of a good speaker; but if he cannot make himself distinct and audible to the reporter, he is likely to be unpopular with the reporters and the audience too. How a bad speaker is liable to be caricatured by his critic may be judged from the way Lord Brougham is reported to have compared Lord Macaulay's incessant flow of talk to the 'chatter of ten parrots and a chime of bells.' Torrents of words make the speaker a bore to and despair of the reporters. To imitate the 'Flying Dutchman' in order to baffle the reporters is not a chivalrous feat. There is no bravery in taking the enemy at a disadvantage. Meet him on his own ground; pay him in his own coin. To rattle away with words with the rapidity of the railway train and to expect the reporters to keep pace with him, is for the speaker to expect the impossible to happen. The reporters are human beings and not machines, and yet machines are known to give way if they are made to work beyond their 'horse power' capacity. It is human to err, and reporters, as human beings do err, but more often than not their errors are due to the imperfect hearing caused by the speaker's bad articulation and other faults of delivery, e. g. there are some speakers 'who cultivate such a melodramatic habit of suddenly raising or lowering their voices at one moment shouting and at the next whispering that it is really wonderful that they ever do get reported correctly.'

Mr. Baptista says that for the last 30 years he has been patient enough to 'put up with being misreported like a martyr,' that may be; but it seems to be the privilege of speakers to grumble about the reporters' faults without considering 'how much they themselves contribute to the reporters' errors, for instance, their indistinctness of utterance. 'Here is a specimen of an English edition of Mr. Baptista's attack on reporters. An English reporters in England has recorded: "I have been a Parliamentary reporter for the last 20 years; I have published over 15,000 pages of debates; and I must say that I have never met with a public man, who has admitted to the poor shorthand writer that once he may have made the slightest mistake. And I am not the only one who has had that sad experience. All my confreres speak in the same strain." Although Mr. Baptista and his English counterparts may not have much good to say for the reporters, still it is the fact which is vouched for by the 'Phonetic Journal', published in England, in one place, that 'there is an important section of the community, namely, the speakers, which is able to form an excellent opinion as to the merits of the reporter's work. Their testimoney, both direct and indirect, is very much in reporter's favour. Speakers thank them and, in 99 cases out of 100, state that they have been correctly reported."

On the point of condensation, Mr. Baptista says that 'not even Solomon can condense 1,000 lines into 10.' I am afraid he will have to change his 'obiter dictum' considerably in the light of the 'Phonetic Journal' saying that 'the excellence of a report does not consist in its length, and that in many cases, more real information can be conveyed in a dozen or a score lines than can be gleaned in wading through an entire column, consisting for the most part of commonplace. The mighty baloon of oratorical gas can be reduced to a shape no bigger than one's hand."

Mr. Baptista ridicules your reporter for converting 'my hat is as good as your head' into 'my head is as good as your hat.' The mistake might be due to an accident, but, surely, it does not connote ignorance of accurate knowledge of shorthand on the part of your reporter for the following two reasons extracted from authoritative shorthand works:—(1) This is due to the fact that words of very different sounds are represented by somewhat similar outlines, and (2) The reporting style of most systems of shorthand consists principally of strings of consonants, the *vowels being omitted* to gain brevity and speed. It is the absence of vowel representation that is responsible for so much misreading of shorthand notes. The American standing joke in illustration of this is made at the exposne of a shorthand clerk, who was told by his wife to buy some castile soap on his way home from office. He made a note of it in shorthand, but when the time came to make the purchase, he misread it for 'oxtail soup' which he took to his wife, with what result let the reader imagine. "An authority in shorthand has said that "in following a long and prosaic speech it is sometimes difficult to follow with exactness the speaker's train of thought, and it is not surprising that a reporter should convert the sentence "Pew-rates are the greatest enemies of the Church" into "Curates are the greatest enemies of the Church."

Again, in finding fault with your reporter for reversing the positions of the 'head' and the 'hat' in his pet phrase, Mr. Baptista has forgotten the idiom of the mote and the beam in the eyes. Is not Mr. Baptista himself responsible for erroneously speaking of the 'paralysis of the pencil' in two places while referring to his feat for outwitting the official reporters in England? Has one ever heard of paralysis overtaking the inanimate 'pencil'? But one can imagine that Mr. Baptista miswrote 'pencil' for the fingers of the hand that had held it.

Mr. Baptista says 'I have not come across a reporter who does not suffer from such paralysis of the pencil in Bombay, even when the rate does not exceed 100 words a minute. 'As against this statement an inexperienced shorthand writer even will say to Mr. Baptista 'Tell it to the marines (1) that reporters with the speed of less than 100 words a minute suffer from the paralysis of the pencil, for the strain required to procure the paralysis is caused only by a very high rate of speed, and (2) that the shorthand writter, who is able to write less than a hundred words a minute, can pass as a "reporter" in the phonographic parlance.' Sir Isaac Pitman describes the *reporter* thus: 'There are very few, however slow may be their usual rate of utterance, who do not *occasionally* speak at the rate of 140 or 150 words per minute, and no Phonographer should consider himself equal to reporting, with certainty, even a moderate speaker, until he can write at this rate.'

Mr. Baptista speaks of Gladstone and the 'pomposity of his verbosity.' If he cares to know what estimate of Gladstone's style of speech the best London reporters have formed, let him know that Gladstone is believed to be the 'clearest and most distinct speaker, deliberate, not difficult to follow with his speech of 110, 120 or 130 words a minute, and a delight of reporters, with oratory clear and flow majestic.'

Mr. Baptista says 'I do not mind if I am not reported at all." That is impossible. It is said that 'as long as oratory is the natural outcome of certain cultured human feelings, it is impossible to shut out speeches. Oratory must flourish as it has from the days of Nestor and Agamennon." There are two ways of meeting the situation in reporting certain types of speakers. first, by reporting them by "listening to their speeches, getting down their salient points, and *condensing* them, that will be a better task than to labour through a mass of verbatim notes and evolve order out of chaos," or, in the alternative, as one shorthand authority says 'the reporter can certainly avenge himself sometimes on his persistent tormentor by gibbetting him in the public by way of a literal transcript' including his hummings and hawlings, I should like to add. The reporter should portray the speaker's utterances and let them be seen by him as in a mirror. This is said to be one of the ways in which, says the same authority, "to stem the tide of the torrential balderdash which passes for what is by courtesy dignified into a speech."

Mr. Baptista gloats over having made the official reporters in England "hard to combat" by an ingenious device, but any reporter, who is working in the High Court, for instance, in Bombay, can tell Mr. Baptista that it is not a rare occurrence for a counsel to tell the judge that "I cannot put my case any higher, my lord." What does the remark signify but that the gentleman finds himself at his wit's end to advance further argument to convince the judge that his case is a true one. Now, will Mr. Baptista admit that such an emergency falls to the lot of his professional brothers sometimes? And if in such an eventuality the client of the counsel were to tell him "Oh, your brains are no good; I shall go to Mr. Jayakar or to Mr. Jinnah, who possess superior brains," will not the counsel say in self-defence "I have failed in your case, but look to my general record of work-how many cases I have won?" That is the position of the reporters who have come under the lash of Mr. Baptista, hence, he cannot do better than magnanimously be less hard on the reporters than he is at this moment and admit, with the Lord Chancellor of England, as to "the indebtedness of public speakers to the great fraternity of reporters."

Mr. Baptista has a standing complaint against reporters for the last three decades; does he know that there is a standing grievance on the part of the reporters for a longer period than that to the effect that they are asked to do their onerous work amid difficult environments? Sometimes they are asked to take their seats behind the President's chair, sometimes at the sides of the platform, while the speakers are to address from the front edge of the platform! Has Mr. Baptista ever, on ascending the platform of the Marwadi Vidyalaya hall, for instance, enquired as to whether the reporters are sitting in convenient seats? Take the poor accommodation made for reporters in the Municipal Hall here into consideration; how can the reporters take notes accurately of such members of the Corporation as turn their backs to the Reporters' Table and address the meeting? Once Mr. Horniman had engaged a reporter specially to report the important speech of Sir (then Mr.) Chimanlal Setalwad in the Corporation meeting on the working of the Joint Schools' Committee; that gentleman finding it impossible to hear the speaker from the Reporters' Table had had to occupy one of the vacant seats reserved for the members of the Corporation; someone frequently came to disturb him and oust him out of that seat, but he knew the rights of the reporters too well to succumb to such unwelcome invitation and stood to his gun and stuck to his seat with the result that he was able to see his report published in the next morning's "Chronicle." It is a wonder why the reporters do not exercise their right of being supplied with appropriate seats; it is up to them to enforce their right. The "Phonetic Journal" says that the "shorthand writer should note that his work is worth the work of a great profession and as such is entitled to the rank and dignity accorded to other high professions." Hence, reporters should refuse to work from inconvenient seats and, if necessary, let the function go unreported for once at least, so that their grievance is bound to be immediately attended to and removed. Now that a loud complaint is made against reporters, they should rise to the occasion and take all the precautions they can to be able to report the speakers most faithfully. They may, if they like, take their cue from the following incident recorded by an eminent reporter in London: "I was once engaged to take notes of some after-dinner speeches and was soon afterwards informed that I could come in when the desert was on the table! I at once threw up the engagement, not, of course, out of any special regard for the dinner, but to maintain the status of the profession. These incidents, I am glad to say, are very rare; and if, when they occur, reporters will, for the sake of their profession, resent the slight, they are not likely to become more frequent."—Yours, etc.

A STENOGRAPHER.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

KADI PRANT NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEHESANA, Aug. 15.

For many months past, the Kadi districts of his Highness the Gaekwar, were looted by an organized band of dacoits, under a notorious freebooter, named Mirkhan. Thanks to the *pukka bandobast* of the military and the police, under the direct supervision of the new suba, the depredations have temporarily ceased.

The princely donation of a hundred thousand rupees by Sheth Ujamsha Pitamber, of Patan, has made it possible for the new Ayurvedic College to commence working under the principalship of Mr. Amritlal Patani, a distinguished Ayurvedic physician.

The Government of his Highness the Gaekwar have complimented Messrs. Maganlal of Balisana, Jerhauker of Nardipur, Jethalal of Vijapur, Sheth Surchand of Kimgner, upon their offering five thousand rupees, each, for opening grant-in-aid dispensaries in their respective villages.

Good rain has fallen all over the districts.

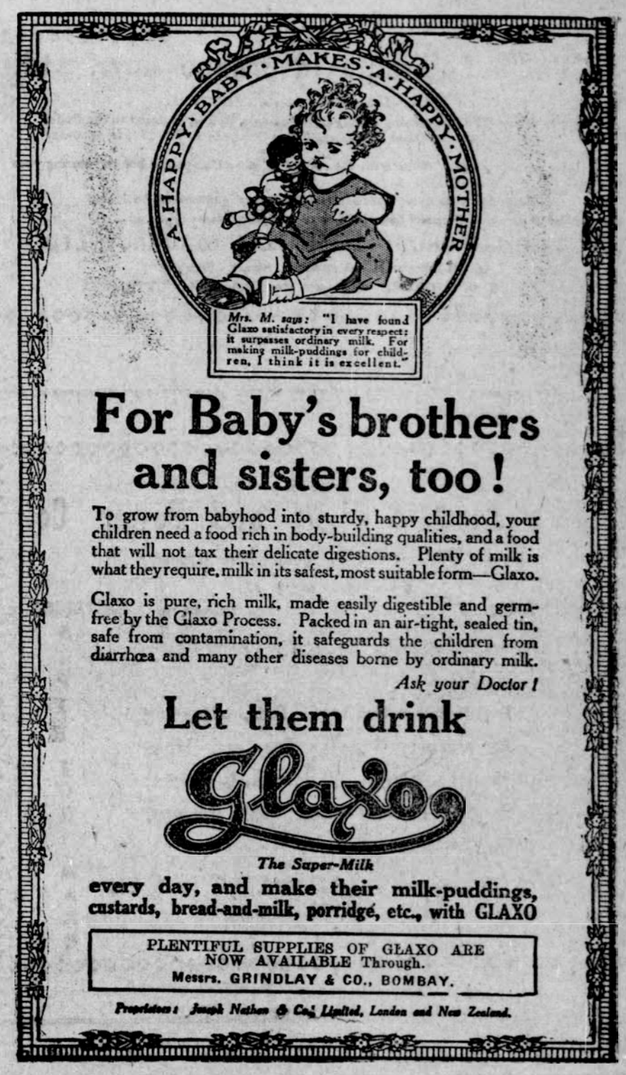
THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.

AMERICAN DIVORCE COURT DECREE.

New York, July 23.—A novel course was taken yesterday by the Chicago Court as a means of ending the domestic trouble between John Haas, a business man, and his wife.

Mrs. Haas, who was suing for divorce, complained of her husband's fondness for the company of other women. Having heard a great deal of conflicting evidence the judge refused to grant a decree, and settled the case to the satifaction of both parties by means of two injunctions. The first restrains Mr. Haas from "visiting, seeing, talking to or riding with any woman except his wife."

As a concession to Mr. Haas' plea that he was the victim of gossip, the judge directed the second injunction to his mother-in-law, ordering her to refrain from "visiting, talking with or in any way interfering with the domestic happiness and connubial felicity of Haas and his wife."—"The Times."



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The above society which was founded at Bhusaval on 24th June 1922, under the patronage of Shet Rajamalji Lukhichand of Lalawani, with the object of helping the needy students of the community, desiring to prosecute their studies in schools or colleges will be glad to communicate with those students of the Osawal Community who wish to proceed to any foreign country for industrial education and Indian Civil Service.

GANDHI DAY IN BOSTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Gandhi Day was observed in Boston by friends and sympathizers of the cause of India at the home of Miss Charlotte Hallowell, 51 Mystic Street, West Medford, on the 18th of July.

This function was arranged under the auspices of the Friends of Freedom for India, which organization has been active during the last few years in keeping the American public posted on happenings in India.

Miss Hallowell comes from an old family and is well known in the New England circles for her interest in all humanitarian causes. And to her home came her friends representing various interests. An air of cosmopolitanism was felt throughout the occasion.

Mr. Sailendra N. Ghose, national director of the Friends of Freedom for India, and also of the American Commission to promote Self-government in India, gave a clear, concise interpretation of the non-co-operation movement and analysed it from the humanitarian point of view. In his short talk he dwelt on the need of active support.

"If the Gandhi movement is properly supported," emphasized Mr. Ghose, in conclusion, "India will be free through non-violent methods. But, if there is a lack of this support, this movement may fail; in which case, India may adopt the tactics of the western world, and will militarise her people. Whether the world will be ruled by the spirit of militarism, or by the spirit of morality, is being determined in India in actual practice. And proper support of the movement may solve this problem affirmatively."

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and have served abroad in the Naval Medical Department for 10 years. I had been ill for the last six months. I had had fever and eruptions all over the body and placed myself successively one after another under the treatment of certain local Doctors of my acquaintance. They treated me with mercury etc., and had had three injections of No. 606 in four months, but unfortunately I became worse. The face became swollen and there was inflamation in the mouth, also in the nose accompanied by pains, so much so that I could not take in anything but milk and conjee and the Doctor declared that he had used all remedies in his power and could do nothing further. The anxiety brought by this declaration prostrated me completely. Fortunately one morning while glancing over the Times of India I saw a notice in its columns announcing that a newly arrived Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan with forty years experience in Europe and America and holding many certificates and medals won during his sojourn in those continents, had commenced practice in this city and had his dispensary at Javeri Mansion, near Marwadi Vidyalaya Bombay, No. 4. I asked my younger brother to call on the renowned Hakimji. On examination the latter assured me that within two weeks time he could guarantee a radical cure. The failure of successive treatments so far and the last doctor having had given up my case hopeless had naturally made me sceptical, but as good luck would have it, I placed myself under the treatment of Hakimji and within three weeks was restored to health and regained my original health. I am profoundly grateful to the learned and skilful Hakimji.

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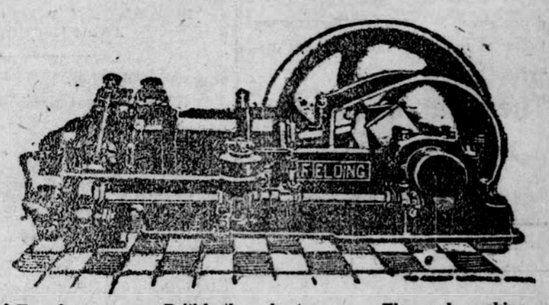

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